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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Well Enough If Worth It
A World Seeking Security
A Truce Bird on the Wing

¶ **Joneses**—It will cost the Jones family $138.14 to be governed this year. The Joneses constitute a typical American family—average Americans, you'd call them. The National Industrial Conference Board is responsible for the figures, and they also reveal that back in 1923 the same family was governed for only $79.96 per capita. Now, since the cost of government has doubled, all the Joneses have to do, to find out whether their government is earning its keep, is to determine whether they are being governed twice as well.

¶ **Poland**—The election of Col. Walery Slawek as Speaker of the Polish Seym is interpreted by many observers as indicating that Poland may lean leftward—since Slawek is notable for his strong distaste for both anti-Semitism and totalitarianism. His elevation to the Speakership puts Slawek at the head of the line of candidates for the next presidential election, and should he succeed in his reconciliation policy between peasants and Socialists, Poland may become definitely cool toward totalitarianism, although remaining friendly toward the Reich.

¶ **Eden**—Again the debonaire form of Anthony Eden casts a shadow across the path of "realism." Emerging from semi-retirement he urges two points vital to Britain's future. The first is a plea for increased national unity. The second, an argument for a stronger foreign policy. Says he: "You may gain temporary appeasement by a policy of concession to violence, but you do not gain lasting peace that way. . . ." And: "When democracy is derided and freedom denied, it is surely our duty to do all in our power to promote national unity." • With both sentiments he touches responsive chords in many quarters, regardless of party affiliations; so the question is asked: Will Eden's reappearance strengthen the national character of the British Government?

¶ **Executives**—The Soroptimists International Association closes its convention in Atlantic City, and women business executives of Europe and America prepare to leave the seaside resort to preach a "league of women for peace." Let Miss Josephine Schain of Washington say it: "We must substitute a world system of law and order for the old war machinery. . . . It must be done internationally." Or Mrs. Edith E. Cockroft of Luddendenfoot, Halifax, Eng.: "Wherever they may be, women are against war. . . . If all the women of the world decided to work for peace, wars would cease." Or Madame Marcell Kraemer-Bach of Paris: "We must stand for freedom. Free citizens respect law; loathe violence. . . . And we must make a moral revolution; stand for an ideal of love and justice." • We don't know just how to define a soroptimist. But we recognize common sense when we see it.

¶ **Czechoslovakia**—In the aftermath of local elections in Czechoslovakia, conferences of parties to discuss the future relationship between nationalities are the order. A sentiment favorable to enlarged responsibilities for all parties, and concessions on the part of the Government make hopes of settlement, even with the Sudeten Germans, much less unfavorable. But efforts toward compromise are hampered by propaganda speeches within Germany containing thinly-veiled threats against Czechoslovakian autonomy, and by a "whispering campaign" busily spreading fantastic rumors. As political observers point out, the best interests of all parties would be served by securing improvement in the atmosphere, and then by exercising good will and patience. • Czechoslovakia won nationhood through loyalty. It may have to save it through self-restraint.

¶ **Truce**—There's a dove of peace fluttering over the councils of belligerent camps in China and Spain, according to hints contained in dispatches. Its wings are seared and its tail feathers are bullet-ruffled, and it is smeared with daubs of color where the numerous contestants have attempted to camouflage it, but it is still a bird of peace and in its beak are the remnants of an olive branch. Its presence in Spain coincides with Britain's efforts to rid that war-torn republic of all foreign fighters, thus to hasten the implementation of Britain's friendship pact with Italy. In the Far East reports of its presence emanate with the German Trans-Ocean News Agency, which quotes Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, as commenting on "the usefulness of mediation by a third party," and remarking that "both China and Japan desire to terminate hostilities, but neither is willing to take the initiative for reasons of prestige." Simultaneously a Japanese Embassy spokesman in Shanghai declares his country is willing to discuss peace with any Chinese Government except Chiang Kai-shek's. • Yes, the bird is on the wing—and millions of peaceful folk in all countries pray it may escape the sharpshooters of jingoism: Intolerance, greed, injustice, self-centeredness, dominant will.

Himalayan Peak Baffles Germans

By the Associated Press

Simla, India, June 23

Three feet of snow and continued unfavorable weather has forced a German expedition endeavoring to climb Mount Nanga Parbat, 26,629-foot Himalaya peak, to return to its base camp.

The expedition, led by Dr. Paul Bauer, will try again when conditions are more favorable.

Seven members of a British party trying to scale Mount Everest were thwarted by weather this season. Five of the party, led by H. W. Tilman, plan another attempt this coming fall.

The third of the season's mountain climbing parties is American, endeavoring under the sponsorship of the American Alpine Club of New York to scale the 28,500-foot Mount Godwin Austen. They started northward from Skardo, Kashmir, on June 12.

Czech Parleys Seek to Settle Issues Quickly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 23—Conferences of the Government Coalition and the Sudetic German Party, and of all the various coalition parties among themselves, which occupy outstanding politicians here today, indicate an endeavor on all sides to reach an agreement quickly if possible on future relationships between nationalities in this Republic.

Things have advanced very far from days when Premier Milan Hodza was the sole negotiator on the Government side. Gradually the whole coalition has been drawn in so that today's negotiations with the Sudetic German delegation of five will have a full representation on the Government side thus extending responsibility to all of its parties. The final form of the nationality statute, the new language law, and

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Japan Orders Retrenchment By Trade Plan

Government Strengthens Hold on All Industry as Strife Continues

War Material

TOKYO, June 23 (AP)—Reflecting the stringency of Japan's economic position, the Government announced today a drastic new retrenchment program expected to begin functioning July 15.

The order affects production, distribution, and consumption inside Japan and gives priority to materials to supply arms, ammunition, and export materials, the Government announcement said.

"The ultimate end of the current incident still is very distant," the Government communiqué announced, in an obvious reference to the undeclared war in China.

The inevitability of protracted warfare necessitates further control over economic functions, it added.

The conference included Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Finance Minister Seihin Ikeda, Foreign Minister Kazushige Ugaki, War Minister Seishire Itagaki, and Navy Minister Hitsumasa Yonai.

The plan contains eight planks:

1. Restricted use of metals, chemicals, oil, gasoline, rubber, wool, linen, leather, and lumber.
2. Promotion of thrift among the people whereby it is estimated $2,320,000,000 could be saved during 1938.
3. Reconstruction of export trade. (The Import Control Law will be relaxed to allow entrance of raw materials intended to become exportable manufactures.)
4. Control of commodity prices to halt the current upward trend.
5. More intensive use of synthetic materials.
6. Further curtailment of imports except war materials and raw materials for exportable manufactures.
7. Distribution control.
8. Increased promotion of mining and home industries.

Recipients of Honors at Harvard

By a Staff Photographer

Dr. James B. Conant and Those on Whom He Bestowed Honorary Degrees

Front Row—James Phinney Baxter, III, George R. Agassiz, Charles Seymour, Dr. Conant, Lord Tweedsmuir, Irving Langmuir, Walt Disney

Rear Row—Charles H. McIlwain, Frank R. Lillie, Wendell M. Stanley, Herbert E. Winlock, Gunnar Myrdal

Harvard Thronged At 287th Ceremony Of Commencement

Larger Gathering Than Usual Sees Honorary Degrees Bestowed on More Than Customary Number in Traditional Rites

2,200 Candidates for Degrees In College and Graduate Schools

Disney, Tweedsmuir, and Seymour of Yale Among Those to Receive Academic Distinction—Three Research Scientists Honored by Conant

For the 287th Commencement in the past 302 years, scholars met this morning at Harvard Yard for the conferring of degrees and honorary awards in a picturesque and at times brilliant ceremony, which was notable because it had more of everything—more honorary degree recipients, more audience, more women in the audience, more color, more delay, yet more enthusiasm—than has been previously customary.

Within the strictly guarded enclosure of the Yard, the academic ceremonies of the day got under way at 9 o'clock when the Seniors assembled for a procession to Memorial Church for a short chapel service. After this, in accordance with ancient Harvard tradition, the officers of the University, faculty members, representatives of the Church and State, and special guests, all in academic gowns or formal attire, led the procession of members of the various graduating classes and alumni into Sever Quadrangle, where the actual exercises were held.

Many Alumni in Line

Led by Dr. Reginald Fitz, '06, of Brookline, the long line of marchers, in costumes ranging from the multihued gowns of eminent scholars and dignitaries to the sombre black of the regular candidates for degrees, was somewhat delayed in forming because of the unusually large number of alumni who had to be lined up in their proper classes. Once under way, however, it moved with precision as the 2,200 members of the Senior Class of the College and graduate schools trooped past University Hall, doffed their caps to the John Harvard statute, passed between massive Widener Library and stately Memorial Church, through Sever Hall, into the open-air auditorium.

There, in a stately custom that has varied little in three centuries, the High Sheriff of Middlesex County, Joseph M. McElroy, called the meeting to order by striking the platform three times with his scabbard. Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, took his place in the ancient Tudor chair, and the ceremonies began with the "commencement parts." Gleason L. Archer of Norwell delivered the Latin oration; Joseph P. Healey of Cambridge spoke on "Economics and Public Policy," and John M. Cunningham of Dorchester gave a part entitled "Eugene O'Neill as a Prophet."

Students Approach En Masse

Then Dr. Conant awarded the degrees to the various graduates. Because of the number of seniors, the members of the different departments went to the platform en masse and were made graduates collectively. Following this, honorary awards of Doctor of Law, Doctor of Science, or Doctor of Arts were bestowed by Dr. Conant on 13 prominent men, among whose number was included Walter E. Disney, producer of famous movie cartoons, Baron Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, and Dr. Charles Seymour, President of Yale University. Three men out of these 13 were noted research scientists of one sort or another, a profession which Dr.

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Program Sought To Cut Cost Of Job Insurance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Plans for reducing the cost of administering unemployment compensation in the States are expected to come out of a study just initiated by the Social Security Board.

While pressure is being brought to bear in some States for larger staffs, and more generous Federal grants for administration, social security chiefs here are looking into ways of simplifying all branches of the nation-wide system. Specific recommendations for revision of methods and changes in state laws are expected to be ready by September.

Many of the 25 States, now paying benefits to insured jobless, have found themselves beset with problems of personnel, employer compliance and record keeping. Inexperience coupled with the recession in business has created serious situations in some places.

Dr. Herman A. Gray, Chairman of the New York Unemployment Insurance Advisory Council, told the Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief last winter that the present program is "administratively unworkable" and so "cumbersome, complex and confused" that it offers "no assurance of any real help" to the unemployed.

About the same time Clarence D. Jackson, Administrator of the Indiana system, sent a letter to various key Congressmen declaring that the present unemployment insurance program "offers more opportunities for mistakes and failure and inexcusable waste of public funds than any other type of legislation I know of." He predicted that unless the present law is amended "millions of dollars will be frittered in unnecessary administrative expense which could be better used to pay unemployment compensation benefits."

Keeping Up With the Joneses? Cost of Government Does

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—How much does it cost to be governed in the United States?

When statistics like that are mentioned, it seems time to trot out the Jones family. The Jones family, you remember (if you read many statistics), always appear after a leading question like that, and they consist of Papa and Mama Jones, and Johnny Jones, Jr., and Cornelia. Cornelia is 6.

As everybody knows, the Joneses are the average American family. In this instance, with the new figures just made available by the National Industrial Conference Board, and a few items thrown in by President Roosevelt up at Hyde Park, not to mention some nine-cipher estimates scattered in the appendix of the Congressional Record by Representative Dudley A. White (R) of Ohio, the Jones family are all set to do their tricks. Even little Cornelia is going to be very, very busy. No statistical discussion of American family life would be complete without the Joneses.

Per Capita Cost $138.14

The facts are, of course, important in themselves. Thus it turns out it will cost each one of the Jones family $138.14 to be governed this year. The figure was only $79.96 back in 1923, so you see how things have changed. One reason why we mentioned Cornelia's age was to emphasize that no matter how young, her share of the cost of Government is the same; for it's all figured on a per capita basis. Federal Government costs will account for $64.66 of the total, and State and local charges for $73.48. If you want it in billions, the Federal Government is expected to spend $8,800,000,000 this year, and State and local Governments $10,000,000,000.

The Jones family have come through all right so far, but now they have got to jump through some harder hoops. What is their share in the gross governmental debt?

Probably Cornelia doesn't even know what a "gross governmental debt" is. She is not at all a precocious child. But we statisticians all know that it is the lump amount, when the Federal debt is added to the State and local debt. In 1937, according to the Industrial Conference Board, Federal debt was $36,427,000,000 and state and local debt $19,152,000,000 making a grand total of $55,579,000,000. That made a record. In those far off days of 1913 when Papa and Mama Jones were riding bicycles the total debt was only $5,721,000,000. But those happy days are gone, with the bicycles.

$430 Debt to Start

Now we have to divide the Jones family and all their relatives into that 1937 lump sum total. The figure is a little startling, even for people who are used to mounting debt statistics. It turns out that the per capita Governmental debt was $429.99 in 1937, and it has grown since then. Yes, for each member of the Jones family a preliminary debt burden of $429.99 must be chalked up. We are going to call it $430. Cornelia is only 6, but she has accumulated a pretty generous debt already. Back in the bicycle days of 1913 it was only $59.28. We have come a long way.

Probably the hardest thing for the Jones family to grasp is how this debt affects them.

It is easy enough to say that Cornelia has a red mark of $430 checked off somewhere against her, but believing this is another matter. So long as it doesn't prevent her buying lollipops, what difference does it make? It is just one more statistic—things with long tails of ciphers after them, that you don't believe.

The trouble here is that poor Papa Jones feels the effect of that red mark, though he may not understand it, and so does Mama Jones. There is a red mark not only against Cornelia, you remember, but against each member of the family; against every citizen, man, woman or child in the United States. It has both direct and indirect effect.

Taxes Are Going Up

Everyone knows that taxes are going up. That is the direct effect. One thing to note is that the Federal Government is getting a bigger and bigger share of national taxes. In 1936 it was 37.5 per cent,

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Substratosphere: Plane Planned To Carry 34 Persons

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23 (AP)—A new 30-passenger "queen of the air" capable of speeding through the substratosphere at 237 miles an hour was announced last night by the Curtiss-Wright Corporation.

In addition to the passengers, it will carry a crew of four. Twenty berths can be made up for night flying.

The new air liner will have two engines instead of the four used by two other new transports, the Boeing "Stratoliner" and the Douglas DC-4. Its engines, the announcement said, develop 1,500 horsepower each and carry "the highest rating of the U. S. Department of Commerce."

Either engine Charles W. France, Vice-President of Curtiss-Wright's St. Louis factory asserted, could fly the ship over the highest mountain in the United States. The plane's "ceiling" with one motor inactive was set at 14,800 feet, Mt. Whitney is 14,495 feet, Pike's Peak 14,110.

A central "hold" or baggage compartment, below the center of gravity, replaces the fore and aft compartments of earlier ships.

Mr. France said, "We have tried to design a ship that will embody every modern safety feature—and some newer ones—and operate economically."

In size the ship will be slightly smaller than either the Douglas (42 passengers) or the Boeing (33 passengers). Present two-motored planes carry from 10 to 21 persons. It is a mid-wing monoplane, with a fuselage shaped much like a dirigible to withstand "pressurization" of the cabin to maintain normal atmosphere for passengers in the rarefied air of its 20,000-foot cruising altitude. The wingspread will be 108 feet; nose to tail length 76 feet, and gross loaded weight 36,000 pounds.

The two engines are 14-cylinder, double-row Wright cyclones, whirling propellers with three seven-foot blades each.

U.S. Spy Scare: Real Threat Or Politics and Propaganda?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—Behind the German spy scare situation lies an important background, which needs to be clarified in order for the current news dispatches to be read in proper perspective.

First, although there has been going on a rather extensive amount of somewhat clumsy espionage—as evidenced by the 18 indictments returned in New York—military, naval and diplomatic officials in Washington privately agree that these efforts seem to have been singularly ineffective.

International Politics

Second, the really effective and damaging espionage in the United States takes place secretly and rarely comes to light. A good deal of it, on the other hand, is accepted by the American Government. Foreign military observers in the United States are permitted to learn a great deal about new armament devices on a sort of exchange basis, probably far more than the alleged spy ring in New York could discover through its apparently bungling efforts.

Third, therefore, the outcry that has been set up seems to stem from an international, political motive, rather than a basic need to protect American military secrets. The motive, observers infer, springs from the Administration's desire to arouse American public opinion against aggressors and international lawbreakers generally. It smacks of the 1914-18 propaganda period.

Fourth, extraneous details—such as the effort of Leon G. Turrou, chief FBI investigator, who resigned this week, to publish a sensational series of articles on the affair—are of minor importance, but do serve to stir up public opinion.

A good deal of the information in these four conclusions comes naturally from confidential sources, which cannot be quoted. But informed students of foreign relations and military and naval affairs think they understand quite well what is going on.

Bungling Efforts

The alleged spy ring, to them, was a rather widespread and egregious effort. It was closely associated, they believe, with the German-American organizations which

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Intimate Message From Washington

How to Save 5,000 Americans a Year; and a Quotation From Stephen Crane—Problem of Firearms Control

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 23

It seems a difficult thing, off hand, to save 5,000 persons a year, and yet there are officials here in Washington who say it could be done without much trouble. That is, not much trouble except to pass a law, and in this case passing a law would involve changing the viewpoint of Congress and mobilizing a majority sentiment of the voters.

Everybody knows that America has the highest crime rate among civilized nations, and everybody agrees that it is a national disgrace, and after that everybody is inclined to drop the subject.

But a little examination of the facts leads a group of determined persons to the conclusion that it is about time to do something about it, and that something could be done rather dramatically.

Saving of 5,000 Estimated

The American homicide rate runs to about 12,000 victims a year, of which about 70 per cent are attributable to firearms. Across the line in Canada, the percentage drops to about one-tenth of that, and over in England the figure is one-twentieth. What would be the result in the United States, it is asked, if firearms could be controlled?

Well, officials at the Justice Department who ought to know hazard the guess that it would mean saving perhaps half of those victims. That would be 6,000, but we have put it at 5,000 to be conservative. Five thousand persons, who have families, and value their safety as much as you or I, may be killed this year in accordance with America's preposterous homicide rate, chiefly because there is no satisfactory control of firearms!

There seems to be no possible doubt that control of firearms means control of this sort of homicides. Firearms are scattered round loosely among the pawnshops of many American cities, and where they cannot be obtained there, they may be purchased by express from the manufacturer. The result is that 70 per cent of homicides are by firearms, as has been said; while in Canada, where firearm control is drastic, the percentage is about 30 per cent; and in England and Wales only 12 per cent of the homicides are by firearms.

There seems to be no easier way of conserving human life in America today than in shutting off the supply of revolvers, pistols, rifles, and the like, by a reasonable control system, such as has been adopted in pretty nearly every other civilized country.

Ultimately, Congress will come round to the reform, no doubt. It is gradually moving in that direction. We are so used to 11,000 or 12,000 homicides a year that we do not move very fast. But what if we had come from a country where the rate was only one-twentieth as high, and suddenly discovered that pistols and revolvers could be purchased freely, and that about 8,500 persons were being killed with them annually? Wouldn't we do something about it? Wouldn't it be something to grow emotional about? And isn't it amazing how the constant presence of a situation can blunt our indignation over it!

Congress Busy With Other Problems

Congress stopped interstate mail shipments of revolvers and pistols in 1927, and the trade promptly went to the express companies. In 1934 Congress got around to regulating machine guns, sub-machine guns, sawed-off shot guns and rifles, and silencers. It reached the conclusion that it was probably a bad thing on the whole to let gangsters have these weapons promiscuously. The Justice Department has been begging Congress to do something about pistols and revolvers too but, ho-hum, Congress has more important things to attend to.

This all brings back to memory a little quotation from Stephen Crane, the man who wrote that remarkable story, "The Red Badge of Courage." It is about "indifference."

Stephen Crane wrote:

"Philosophy should always know that indifference is a militant thing. It batters down the walls of cities and murders the women and children amid flames and the purloining of altar vessels. When it goes away, it leaves smoking ruins, where lie citizens bayoneted. It is not a children's pastime like mere highway robbery."

That is indifference. Congress and a good many other persons are still indifferent to the 12,000 homicide victims a year, 5,000 of whom might easily be saved.

R. L. S.

Silver Coin Clinks As Frontier Symbol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRESCOTT, Ariz.—This is again a silver money town, the same as it used to be back in the 60's and 70's.

Silver dollars chink in every pocket, purse, and shopping bag. For a "native" to offer paper in payment for anything is distinctly bad form. Greenbacks are accepted from outsiders, but it is politely explained to them that they are expected to conform to local monetary customs if they remain in Prescott.

The idea went over like $10,000. Each of the two local banks ordered 5,000 shiny "cartwheels," just from the mint. Silver money will continue to be the cash of fashion; paper will be frowned upon, until after the Frontier Days celebration, July 1, 2, 3, and 4.

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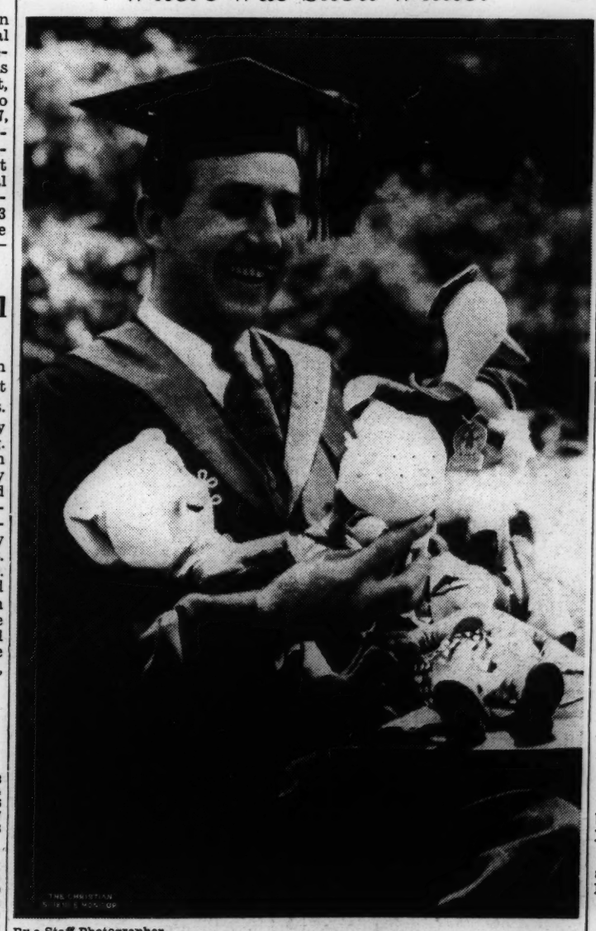
Where Was Snow White?



By a Staff Photographer

Walt Disney and His "Children"

Donald Duck, Mickey Mouse, and the Seven Dwarfs Were on Hand When Mr. Disney Got His Honorary Degree at Harvard

Honorary Degrees Given at Harvard To Thirteen Men

Doctor of Laws

John Buchan, Baron Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada.

Gunnar Myrdal, Swedish economist and member of the Swedish Senate.

Charles Seymour, President of Yale University.

Charles H. McIlwain, Eaton Professor of Science of Government, Harvard University.

James Phinney Baxter, III, President of Williams College.

George R. Agassiz of Boston, President of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Doctor of Science

Frank R. Lillie, Director of the Division of Biological Sciences at the University of Chicago.

Wendell M. Stanley, biochemist with the Rockefeller Institute at Princeton, N. J.

Irving Langmuir, research chemist with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y.

Doctor of Arts

Edward Bruce of New York, member of the Federal Commission on Fine Arts.

Herbert E. Winlock, archaeologist and Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Master of Arts

John Whorf, Boston artist.

Walter E. Disney, "Hollywood artist in moving pictures."

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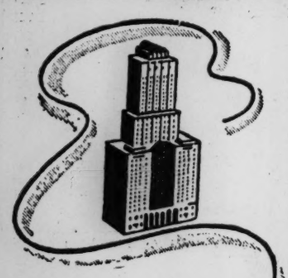
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America Warned Against Slogans In World Affairs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 20—Speaking before the Carolina Institute of International Relations at the University of North Carolina last night, William T. Stone, Vice-President of the Foreign Policy Association, sounded a warning against the uncritical acceptance of such slogans as "democracy versus dictatorship" and "isolation versus collective action" in the current debate on American foreign policy.

Such slogans, Mr. Stone declared, serve only to confuse the central issues confronting the United States today.

"The central fact in the international situation," Mr. Stone asserted, "is that the world has reverted to a period of power politics on a scale probably never before known. Japan has challenged the status quo and upset the balance of power in the Far East; Germany is upsetting the balance of power in Europe, and the United States is being urged to use its power and influence to redress the balance."

American public opinion, which will be the decisive factor in shaping the course of American foreign policy, Mr. Stone added, "will do well to ponder the question whether aligning the democracies against the dictatorships will preserve peace or democracy. During the past year efforts have been made to swing the American people away from the position of neutrality laid down by Congress and the efforts will be resumed at the next session of Congress."

Other speakers on yesterday's program included Dr. Grover Clark, professor of Government at the University of Denver, and an authority on Far Eastern affairs; Dr. Herbert von Beckerath, Professor of Economics at Duke and Carolina; Dr. Hornell N. Hart, Professor of Ethics at Hartford Theological Seminary and Professor-elect of Duke University; and Prof. W. J. McKee, of the University Department of Education.

Dr. Von Beckerath said that Germany's absorption of Austria has led to political tension but its reaching out for such economic life lines will not necessarily lead to war.

He presented three solutions of the "have" and "have not" problems, namely, the reorganization of international trade, the emancipation of colonies, and the establishment of absolutely free world trade.

Dr. Clark said "Japan can't possibly win the Sino-Japanese conflict. China will go on with this guerrilla warfare indefinitely and Japan is extraordinarily poor in materials and her credit is no good."

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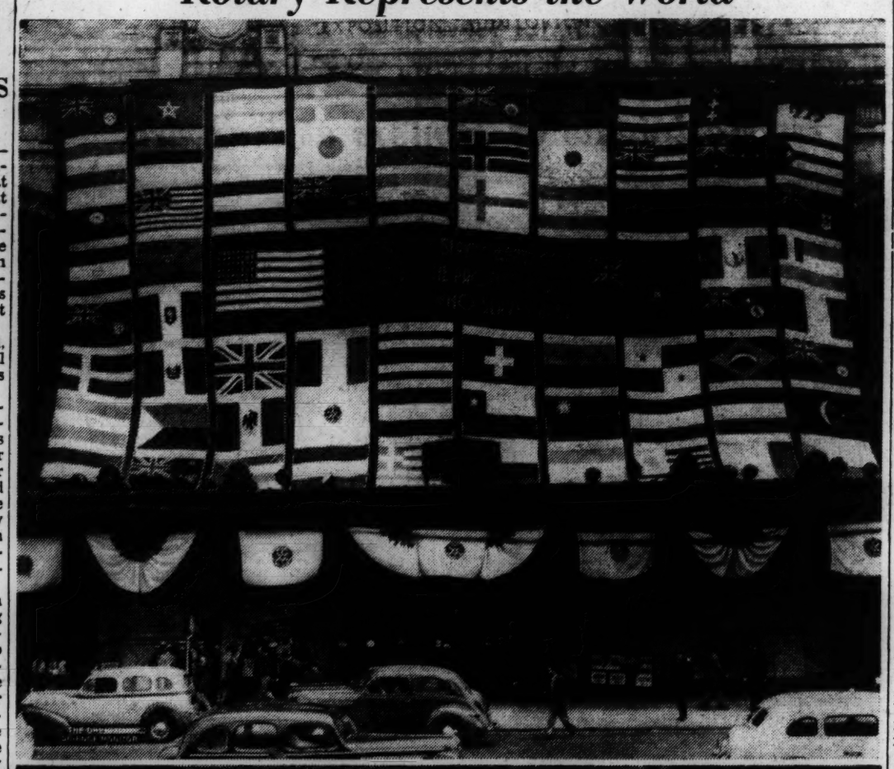
Rotary Represents the World



Wide World — **International's President Gives Reception at San Francisco Convention**

Top—Flags of the Many Nations Sending Delegates to the Convention Are Displayed Over the Entrance of San Francisco's Civic Auditorium

Bottom—Maurice Duperrey, Rotary's Executive, and Mme. Duperrey Receive Mrs. Martha Bangham, Convention Guest

Experts Urge Traffic Safety On Basis of Economic Value

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Economic values of traffic safety were thrown into the spotlight at the C. I. T. Seminar of Safety here today by Harold G. Hoffman, former Governor of New Jersey. Mr. Hoffman told newspaper writers and editors from 50 American cities attending the seminar that, laying aside obvious humanitarian objectives, more efficient and safer highway transportation meant monetary saving.

Speaking much in the same vein, Arnold H. Vey, New Jersey State traffic engineer, held that, when properly applied, traffic improvements had a tangible pecuniary value. He cited a Detroit survey as a result of congestion and delay.

"But too many cities are attempting to solve the traffic problem by guesses or off-hand opinions of interested persons rather than through factual studies," Mr. Vey said. "Although initiated by well meaning citizens and officials, these measures bring little or no reduction in accidents or congestion, and at best result in but temporary relief."

Community as Unit

Individual communities are the most effective units in which to operate for control of motor vehicle traffic, Harold F. Hammond, Director of the Traffic Division of the National Conservation Bureau, emphasized in an address yesterday. Administrative machinery and facilities for applying control techniques are more readily at hand in the community than in wide areas where the problem is more diffused, he said.

"This is demonstrated by the fact that, since 1930, traffic fatalities in cities have actually decreased while in the rural areas they have increased more than 30 per cent," Mr. Hammond continued.

While limited municipal funds handicap efforts to relieve traffic congestion and enforce motor laws, cities can reduce expenditures if they will concentrate on long-term construction of traffic facilities, according to Dr. Miller McClintock, Director of the Harvard University Bureau of Street Traffic Research. Such a plan offers the only hope, he held, for an ultimate solution of the twin problems of traffic accidents and congestion.

Proper Design Important

With cities generally speeding up street widening programs, in the hope of facilitating traffic and reducing accidents, Dr. McClintock revealed that wider streets bring little relief from congestion and usually aggravate the accident situation. Success in solving the traffic problem, he added, was more a matter of applying proper design and engineering plans to streets and highways.

"Designs now available and successfully applied show that it is possible to move large volumes of traffic at comparatively high speeds and with almost complete safety through municipal areas otherwise hazardous, inconvenient, and congested," he said.

Rotary Ideals Offered as End To Labor Strife

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23 (AP)—A suggestion that Rotarians of the world take a hand toward settlement of the conflict between workers and employers as a means of preserving established social institutions came today from the battle-scarred San Francisco waterfront.

It came from Rotarian Almon E. Roth, President of the Waterfront Employers Association, which represented the steamship lines in the memorable West Coast maritime strikes of 1934 and 1936.

Mr. Roth told the Rotary International Convention there was evidence in waterfront labor agitation of "a universal plan and program for the accomplishment of social revolution through means of the interruption of world commerce."

"The security and continuance of established social institutions," he said, "depend in large measure upon our success in solving industrial relations problems.

"Since the World War more than 48 countries have changed their forms of government. Many of these changes have been accomplished through social revolution."

He said that condition was caused by failure to make as much progress in the field of human relations as in the realm of natural science and invention.

"Despite all our great advances," Mr. Roth said, "we still settle our international disputes by the cruel and devastating medium of war because we have not yet mastered the art of living together as nations.

"By the same token we still settle our industrial disputes by strikes, lockouts, and embargoes, which likewise cause untold misery."

Men from many nations stood before the convention yesterday and proclaimed the fervent desire of their countrymen for peace.

But no one spoke for Germany, Japan, Italy, or Russia. The Nazi Party recently outlawed the Rotary clubs of Germany and Austria. Russia never has had a Rotary club. Premier Benito Mussolini has endorsed Rotary, but Italy was not represented.

There was a delegation from Japan but it did not participate in the peace talk that rose above all other subjects on the convention's international round table.

Czechoslovakia's representative, Frantisec Kral, drew cheers from the 5,000 listeners when he asserted his country was "prepared to defend its democracy to the last man and the last woman."

Baron Harold de Bildt, representative of Egypt and Governor of Rotary clubs in the Near East, asserted the ideals of Rotary offered probably the only hope of settling the long conflict between Jews and Arabs in Palestine.

Without discussion the convention nominated George C. Hager of Chicago and Allen Street of Oklahoma City for President, and re-elected its veteran treasurer, Rufus C. Chapin of Chicago, by acclamation.

League of Women for Peace: Theme of Soroptimist Clubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23—Women executives in the business world of the United States, Great Britain, and Europe had taken their stand today against war as an instrument of policy between nations and for the democratic rights of the individual, as the second quadrennial convention of the Soroptimists International Association closed here on the thought of a "league of women" for peace. The voices of women from all nations were heard in the peace discussion which saw the hardest of all tasks toward world peace was "to have tolerance for other people, other ideas, other races or religions and customs."

Way Told

Miss Josephine Schain of Washington, Chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War and member of the Board of the International Alliance of Women which is organized in 48 states, said

"We must substitute a world system of law and order for the old war machinery, and there is no simple way to do that. It means a long hard pull. You and I and the other organizations are the answer to how long it will take.

"The fundamental question of national isolation or world co-operation is not in the United States alone: every other nation faces it. Yet we try to solve that question nationally; it must be done internationally.

"All nations are burdened with armament. The answer to it is the building of peace machinery to substitute for war, and none of us can get rid of our arms until we are willing to assume the responsibility for world society.

"We must study and solve the economic causes of war. We must adjust the economic barriers that nationalism sets up."

Miss Schain's summation was followed by the adoption of two resolutions by this women's Association, which is the feminine counterpart of the world organization of Rotary clubs—one affirming a policy outlawing war for "other means of settling disputes," the other stating that "freedom can be assured and peace maintained only by upholding the democratic rights of the individual."

The world need today, Mrs. Cockroft told the delegates, was "a great rallying of women in the finest league of nations in the world."

Women Against War

"Wherever they may be, women are against war," she continued. "If all the women of the world decided to work for peace, wars would cease, and never was women's help more needed. We must initiate the steps for collaboration that will start the great masses of women working."

Mme. Kraemer-Bach, declaring that international morals had taken backward steps since the World War, said that women had two things to do if they loved their children enough and had enough energy and conscience.

"The first thing we must stand for is freedom," she said. "Free citizens are in favor of peace. Dictatorship always leads to war. Free citizens respect law and hope for international law and international justice; dictators change the law when they wish. Free citizens loathe violence; dictators base their power on violence and make it one of their weapons. The Constitution based on freedom respects the individual. Dictators think individuals are nothing, and crush them.

"The second point is to create a new cause, make a moral revolution, stand for an ideal of love and justice. We can be very powerful in matters of public opinion and education, whether we vote or hold Governmental posts or not."

Miss Elizabeth Hawes, President of the Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, was elected Liason Secretary of the International organization at the closing session, which selected London for the next quadrennial session in 1942.

Iowa Prepares to Celebrate One Hundred Years of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—One hundred years ago Iowa was a wilderness of log huts and mud roads, or no roads.

Today Iowa has a population of 2,500,000, and 5,000 miles of concrete highways connect her cities, her towns and her countryside.

On June 12, 1838, President Van Buren signed an act of Congress establishing the Territory of Iowa, and the act became effective the following July 3.

In commemoration of that event the Iowa Legislature has established the Iowa Centennial Committee of 120 members, headed by J. R. Bahne, Eldora, Iowa, newspaper publisher.

Through local and state-wide celebrations the Committee is marking the anniversary of the Territory of Iowa—and at the same time bringing to the attention of the people of Iowa and of the rest of the nation Iowa's cultural heritage, and her economic future.

Greatest of these celebrations will be the Iowa State Fair, Aug. 24 to Sept. 2, always an outstanding event of the agricultural midwest.

In 1935 Iowa crops were said to have sold for more than the entire world production of gold that year. And as the cream of the 1938 crops come to the Iowa State Fair, "Iowa's gold" will catch the center of attention.

At the same time, however, the Iowa Centennial Committee will seek to emphasize the industrial achievements of the State.

Although Iowa is known primarily as an agricultural state, more than half of her people live in cities and towns today. Industrially, Iowa has been growing steadily since the birth of the territory 100 years ago.

Culturally, Iowa has grown in self-consciousness in recent years, perhaps the most notable contribution in that direction being Painter Grant Wood's "regional art" movement. Novelists like Phil Stong, contributed to the movement, although not under the banner of "regional art" necessarily.

Countess of Strathmore

LONDON, June 23 (AP)—Queen Elizabeth's mother, Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, who passed on today was born Nina Cavendish-Bentinck, daughter of the late William Cavendish-Bentinck, and was a direct descendant of the Third Duke of Portland.

Despite her high birth, the Countess shunned society and court life. She was happiest at home, whether at Glamis Castle, shrine of much Scottish history, or at her Hertfordshire home at St. Paul's Walden, where Elizabeth, youngest of her 10 children, was born.

The Countess was married in 1881 to the heir of the ancient Scottish earldom whose oldest title—Baron Glamis—was conferred in 1445 on an ancestor of the family that has played an important role in centuries of Scottish history.

Name Vaudeville

The name vaudeville is derived from Vau de Vire, a French town where humorous songs were written in the 15th century.

Answers to Crossword Puzzle

A	B	■	R	O	T	A
S	O	■	A	V	E	R
H	A	M	■	E	A	T
■	■	O	A	R	■	■
F	O	R	■	T	A	B
A	D	A	M	■	O	O
D	E	L	E	■	O	X

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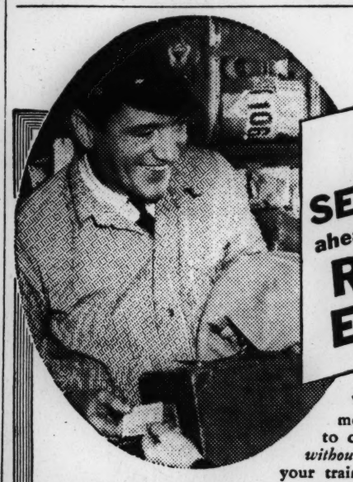
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SINCLAIR

Wonders of Research: Helping Movie Audiences

Motion-picture machine is kept going by bulb that can stand heat—Ions in air catch moisture and prevent high humidity.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Remember how movie-goers would stamp and whistle when the projection machine gummed? Usually it was brought about by a bulb that blew out just at the most thrilling part of the picture—when Cactus Cal was rescuing the Rancher's daughter.

It doesn't happen so often today, and the reason is that physicists have found out just how much room those small coiled filaments in movie projection lamps need to expand. In operation they are several times hotter than household Mazdas (1000 watts) and they are apt to buckle and break when no room is allowed for expanding and contracting.

To find out just how much "elbow room" is needed, research engineers of Westinghouse lamp division project the enlarged image on a wall, and check the rise and fall of the "floating filament" with a ruler.

Finer Than Dust

Suspended in the atmosphere are minute particles of matter which perform extremely useful functions. These are the condensation-nuclei, or atmospheric ions, around which form droplets of clouds and fog. Without these particles, the humidity of the atmosphere would rise to unbearable proportions.

They exist entirely unobserved; and according to Dr. G. R. Wait of Carnegie Institution of Washington's department of terrestrial magnetism, their presence can be detected only by especially designed apparatus. Eventually these particles associate themselves with the water in the atmosphere, thus producing clouds, which in turn enable the rain to fall and make fertile the fields from which man derives his food.

Studying these particles, erroneously called "dust particles" by some but really many times smaller, Dr. Wait finds such condensation-nuclei of the atmosphere owe their origin to many different sources. With his counter, he finds the number of particles near thickly populated areas to be greater than elsewhere, and manufacturing centers particularly rich.

John Aitken, an investigator of Scotland who pioneered in this field half a century ago, called attention to the ocean as a source of these nuclei, salt dust. Aitken was the first to devise a method of counting the particles by causing water vapor to condense around them, thus rendering them visible with a low-power microscope. Samples of air to be tested are admitted to small receptacles containing a moistened blotting paper. Then air-pressure is reduced inside the receptacle by a small pump; and because of the sudden expansion, the air is cooled and some of its moisture is deposited around the condensation nuclei present. The droplets are counted as they fall upon a glass plate in the bottom of the receptacle, and since the quantity of air in the sample is known, the number of nuclei in the air outside is determined.

Westinghouse

Filament of Lamp Projected on Wall

Measurement Taken of Expansion and Contraction When Current Is On and Off

Geologic Markers

Highway markers are appearing in Oklahoma to note geological sites of interest to the public. The area near Ardmore along Highway 7 for example, offers as spectacular a display of geological phenomenon as exists anywhere. In this section of the Arbuckle Mountains, rocks ranging through fully three-fourths of the geological time scale may be seen, well exposed, within sight of the highway.

Fertile Aid for Plants

Dr. Frank E. F. Germann, Chemistry Department, University of Colorado, presented a plan for fertilizing the air of greenhouses as well as the bench soil, at the Albuquerque meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

For those who remember their elementary botany, plants utilize the carbon dioxide given off as waste by animals. Animals in turn complete the cycle by using the oxygen given off by plants as waste. Dr. Germann's plan is to increase the carbon dioxide content of greenhouse air, which can be done easily because carbon dioxide is heavier than air and could be sprayed on plants. The same treatment might well be used outside in plants growing in depressions, he said. Air normally contains .003 to 1 per cent of carbon dioxide, and by increasing this to 8 per cent blooming and ripening of fruit increased up to 10 to 25 per cent.

Herbert Nichols.

Eden Quits Political 'Exile' By Call for Firmer Policies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Mr. Anthony Eden has emerged from the semi-retirement which followed his leaving the Cabinet last February and is taking once more what is promising to become a prominent part in public affairs.

His position came once more into prominence in a debate in the House of Commons early this week when members of the Labor Opposition questioned Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain closely on the causes of his break with his former Foreign Secretary. The questions were occasioned by allegations in American and Canadian newspapers that one of the causes of the break was over the British policy toward the United States. Mr. Chamberlain refused to satisfy the curiosity of the questioners on this point.

Attention in particular has been attracted by two pronouncements that Mr. Eden has issued on the political situation of the day. In one of these he has made a plea for increased national unity. In the other he has argued for a stronger foreign policy.

Stronger Foreign Policy

Mr. Eden's argument for a stronger foreign policy is contained in a speech at Leamington. "You may gain temporary appeasement by a policy of concession to violence," he said, "but you do not gain lasting peace that way. Even more untrue is it to suggest that those who would have wished to see our Country take a firmer stand in the last six months on behalf of the principle of good faith in international relations would thereby have plunged this country into war."

Mr. Eden also said: "There must always be a point at which we, as a Nation must make a stand and we must clearly make a stand when not to do so would forfeit our self-respect and the respect of others. . . . This Country desires to be on terms of friendship with every foreign country, whatever its political creed, but the disregard of engagements, the merciless bombing of open towns, the deliberate sinking of British merchant ships—with the best will in the world, how can these things be the foundations upon which true friendship with this country can be laid?"

This is regarded as important since it crystallizes opinion not entirely confined to any one party, in favor of more positive action to protect British nationals in Spain. This opinion is shared in by many Conservatives who, although supporting the Government are disquieted by the slowness of the Cabinet to realize the deepness of the popular feeling that has been aroused by the bombing of ships flying the British flag.

National Unity Needed

In a letter to his constituents, Mr. Eden says: "We are a free, self-governing people. That tradition is in our bones and we cannot yield it up. Yet in many parts of Europe today democracy is derided and freedom as we understand it, denied. In this situation it is surely our duty to do all in our power to promote national unity. We have previously achieved such unity in time of war, but conditions in time of peace can be scarcely less critical."

The significance of this lies in the fact that Mr. Eden is in touch alike with such Conservatives as Mr. Winston Churchill who do not see eye to eye with the present Cabinet, and also with certain elements in the Opposition, including such moderates as Mr. Herbert Morrison (Labor) and Sir Archibald Sinclair (Liberal), who might conceivably be sympathetic to some such idea.

Mr. Eden's suggestion therefore is regarded in some quarters as the beginning of a movement to strengthen the already national character of the Government.

Steady Advance of Farm Co-Ops Told

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Co-operative marketing during the past few years has not only brought benefits to co-operators, but has held its own against private competitors, a survey by The Christian Science Monitor in the Middle West indicates.

Ups and downs of business over a long period have put the theory to a severe test, but regardless of opinion as to its place in a capitalistic society, or its legitimacy in practice, the theory has proved effective, the study shows in a broad way.

There have been failures and cases of unfavorable results and influences. Nevertheless co-operative marketing has grown steadily and quietly among farmers. In competition during good times and bad it has shown that it can at least keep its place.

Failure of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, a Federally-sponsored and subsidized attempt to influence the whole grain price structure by central marketing, is held to be a failure only of the centralized feature. Joint marketing, as a means of obtaining the advantages of co-operation and to influence favorably the price structure, is proceeding now on a regional basis.

Michigan Organized

Michigan State College extension workers estimate that about 50 per cent of the State's farmers are co-operative members. Well-managed units, it is reported, have shown they can compete with the middle-man type of distribution, though it is admitted that during times of general business depression the co-operative receives a certain impetus.

In Michigan the Detroit Packing Company is cited as an example of efficient management of large-scale enterprise. It is said to be the only co-operative meat packing business in the United States. Formerly operated as a private business, the firm failed in 1934 and was reorganized as a co-operative. Today it does a $4,000,000 business, serving 1,600 retailers in Detroit alone.

Most farm co-operatives in Kansas are in good condition, and the volume of business handled is increasing. Retail sales reflect the decreased purchasing power of the individual member, but increased membership keeps the trade level up.

Shipping Co-operatives

In Minnesota, where the movement is more than 50 years old, farm co-operatives have held their own throughout the depression and the rise of 1937.

A new type of co-operative, local shipping associations, have sprung up in Minnesota, and are cutting into the private trucking business to some extent.

In Texas 109 farmer co-operative marketing associations were chartered in 1937, bringing the total to 520. About 260 of these are cotton gins. The most extensive enterprise of this sort is the Rio Grande Valley Citrus Exchange.

It is estimated that about 25 per cent, or $100,000,000 worth of the farm products in Ohio today leave the farm through co-operative channels. Some 25 per cent, or $30,000,000 of farm supplies also are purchased co-operatively. Some 20 units, with 3,000 members, of fruit and vegetable co-operatives did $6,000,000 or about 25 per cent of the marketing business in this field in Ohio in 1937.

The growth of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union (full official name of the group known usually simply as the Farmers Union) is taken to show in some degree the progress made by the co-operative movement itself, although the membership is attracted to the union for other reasons.

Rockefeller Center Seeks 'News' Panel

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Rockefeller Center today had opened itself to the field of national competition for the first time in announcing a contest for a bronze panel depicting the theme of "News" for the main doorway to the Associated Press Building now under construction. The competition, which will close on Sept. 30, will be open only to sculptors who are American citizens, with $1,000 for first prize, $500 for second, and $250 for third.

In addition, approval of the design will open to the winner a $6,500 commission for carving his panel above the doorway. The panel must illustrate "News" in terms of its collection and distribution throughout the world, and its dimensions will be 18 by 23 feet.

Biblical Beroea Yields Tomb —Exquisite Art Undisturbed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Discoveries of major archaeological importance are reported to have been brought to light by Greek archaeologists in the village of Vergina, Macedonia, within the region of the Biblical Beroea, whose inhabitants extended a hearty reception to St. Paul.

About 500 feet away from Vergina, a striking tomb was unearthed recently which measures 20 feet long and 12 feet wide, with façades in Ionic style, supposed to date from a period between the third and second century B. C.

In the chief chamber were found a high throne in marble with diverse sculptured pictures and various other ornaments. A long, painted table was also discovered. On the outside façade of the chamber are portals in marble door-cases. The wings of the doors are also of marble and are well preserved. The interior of the chamber is covered with painted bands.

Four other tombs similar to this had been discovered in Macedonia, but the latest one is considered the most important and valuable for its dimensions, exquisite art, and for its good state of preservation.

The second center of excavating operations is found at the site of the famous building discovered some 16 years ago by a French archaeological mission. The building is a large royal residential house. For many years it had been abandoned. Peasants in the neighborhood, profiting by this indifference, carried away many of its architectural stones and used them to build houses. The excavators are now endeavoring to verify how much of the palace still remains above or under the ground, and to see how they can complete the excavations.

In preparing the foundations of a new building in the Grecian capital, builders recently struck upon an old construction which has proved to be a section of the wall of ancient Athens.

The fragment discovered is about 45 feet long.

Competent authorities immediately took measures to conserve the walls, and in the meantime, to carry on the excavations, in the hope of finding other objects of antiquity in the vicinity.

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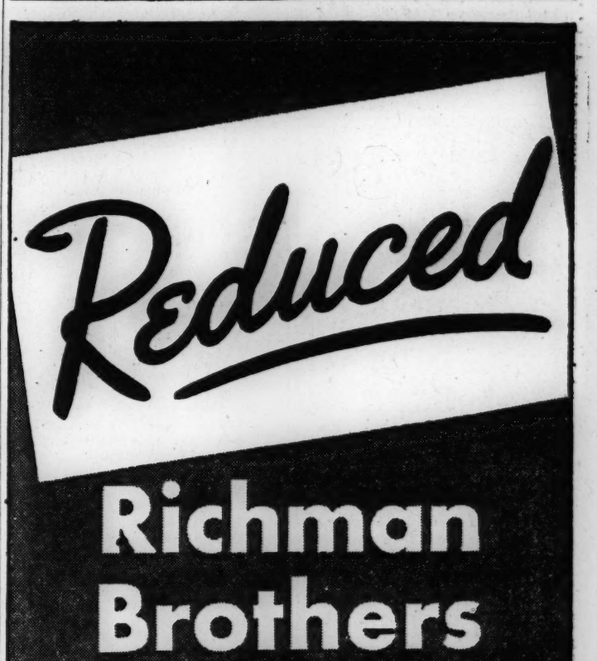

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Here's a wonderful recipe

Even if you've never baked a pie in your life before, try this one. See how easily *triple-creamed* Spry, the new ALL-vegetable shortening, cuts into your flour—what tender, flaky crust you get. Women who have been baking for years are amazed how much better their pastry is since they've been using Spry.

Spry gives lighter cakes, too, in half the mixing time. Crisper, more delicate fried foods that are so wholesome a child can eat them. Try Spry. Use it for *all* baking and frying. And make this wonderful cherry pie *today*. It's a treat!

Fresh Cherry Pie

4 cups fresh red cherries, pitted
3 tablespoons quick-cooking tapioca
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon butter
1 recipe Spry Pie Crust

Combine cherries, tapioca and sugar and let stand while pie crust is being made. Roll ½ of dough and line a 9-inch pie plate. Fill pie shell with cherry mixture. Dot with butter. Moisten edge of pie with water. Roll remaining dough for top crust and cut a few slits to permit steam to escape. Fit top crust over cherries and seal edge of pie. Bake in hot oven (425° F.) 30 to 40 minutes.

Spry Pie Crust

2½ cups sifted all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon salt
¾ cup Spry
5 tablespoons water (about)

No need to chill ingredients to get flaky crust with Spry. Sift flour and salt together. Add ½ of Spry and cut in until mixture is as fine as corn meal. (Takes only a jiffy with *triple-creamed* Spry!) Add remaining Spry and continue cutting until particles are size of navy bean. Sprinkle water, 1 tablespoon at a time, over mixture. With a fork, work lightly together until a dough is formed.

(All measurements in these recipes are level)

Try Spry for lighter cakes, crisper fried foods, too

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United States of Europe Patterned by the Swiss

Switzerland Tests Democracy
Last of Four Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—We came back to Geneva after a tour of investigation through German and Italian Switzerland, convinced by our survey that German National Socialism has gained almost no hold upon the German Swiss and that Italian Fascism has achieved few, if any, converts among the Italian Swiss.

But what of French influence? France is Switzerland's third great neighbor, and Switzerland's ties with France have always been particularly close. Has Switzerland shared with France the period of political and social turbulence through which its great neighbor has been passing? Has France transmitted to Switzerland the enthusiasm of so many of its own people for Marxian Socialism and the "Popular Front"?

Geneva is a convenient city in which to study this question. For Geneva is not only Switzerland's "international city," but it is also the largest city in French-speaking Switzerland and is so nearly surrounded by French territory that it might well be more French than Swiss. In fact, we have been assured by Swiss acquaintances that Geneva is not Swiss, and by Frenchmen that it is not Swiss. When we asked: "What is it, then?" the reply was: "It is Genevese."

Reminders of Socialism

When we arrived in Geneva last December, we observed some apartment buildings of a rather repellent yellow color. A Geneva resident, pointing out these buildings, exclaimed: "We had a Socialist Government here, and see what happened!" We have discovered since that many Geneva residents are disposed to attribute not only objectionable architecture but other disagreeable manifestations to their late Socialist Government.

As a matter of fact, Geneva never had a real Socialist Government. The Socialist leader, M. Nicolle, obtained four years ago a bare majority in the executive branch of the Cantonal Government, but never had a majority in the Legislative branch. As a result of M. Nicolle's uncompromising policy, the local regime was deadlocked for three years, with unpleasant consequences. The voters of Geneva Canton, as a reaction, not only swept Socialists out of office but passed by a large majority laws forbidding Communism, the extreme form of Socialism.

The political unrest in France has therefore been reflected to some extent in Switzerland. Swiss Socialists have achieved substantial support not only in French Switzerland but in the cities of German Switzerland as well. The industrial cities of Basel and Zurich have had Socialist majorities.

Socialists for Full Neutrality

Socialism, however, is the most elastic of all political terms, and Swiss Socialism reflects the tendency of the Swiss people toward mutual tolerance and a spirit of compromise. The tension created by M. Nicolle in Geneva Canton has not been repeated elsewhere, because the majority of Swiss Socialists have not shared M. Nicolle's uncompromising views. An overwhelming majority at the last Socialist congress, held at Basel in May, passed resolutions approving additional expenditures for national defense and indorsing the fundamental of complete neutrality for Switzerland.

Swiss Socialism is of the same brand as that of the British Labor Party. It repudiates the conception of "class warfare" and holds that Socialist objectives can be achieved without resort to violent revolution.

The more closely one scrutinizes the remarkable Swiss Confederation, the more one becomes convinced that a mode of existence has been worked out here which can absorb and relieve the tensions of Europe's new "holy wars." If only this miniature "United States of Europe" could have been expanded to include the entire continent, as M. Aristide Briand dreamed!

Accustomed to Independence

Switzerland, at any rate, has come very close to achieving M. Briand's ideal. National Socialism, Fascism, Marxian Socialism, press upon Switzerland from every side, insistently urging their respective claims upon various Swiss groups. But we have seen, as we went about the country talking with the people, that none of these movements can make a permanent impression upon people accustomed, for generations, to local self-rule, sturdy local independence. The principles of the Swiss Confederation have survived a period of severe testing.

When an attempt was made, in 1935, to unite all embryonic Fascist organizations in Switzerland, the resulting organization, the Swiss Union, could marshal only 12,000 votes. At the other extreme, the Swiss Communist Party has polled a maximum of 13,000 votes and has two Deputies in the Federal Assembly.

The founder of Russian Bolshevism, V. I. Lenin, lived in Switzerland for some time as a refugee during the World War. His wife relates in her memoirs that he came home one day in a depressed state, and when she asked him what was wrong, he explained that he had been trying to persuade some Swiss workmen of the necessity for "class warfare," but they refused to take any interest in the idea. Dorothy Thompson, noting that the British Conservative Party has such a large following, observed that the British are conservative because they have something to conserve. That remark surely holds true of the Swiss.

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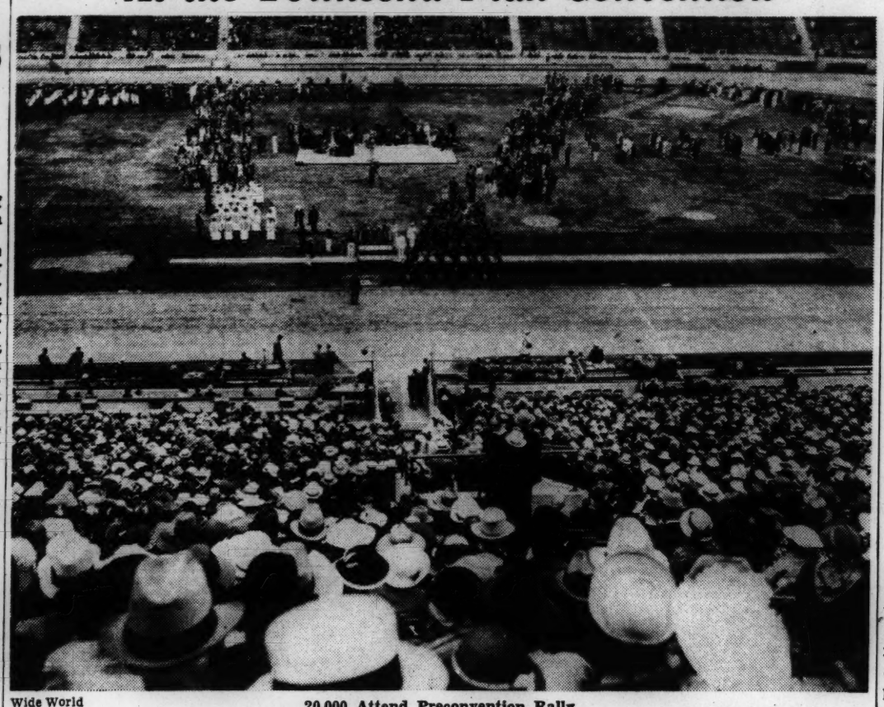
At the Townsend Plan Convention



Wide World
20,000 Attend Preconvention Rally
Scene as the Third Annual Convention of the Townsend Movement Held in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum

Townsend Ranks Divided by New Party Plan

LOS ANGELES, June 23 (AP)—A resolution opposing formation of a National Townsend Party, introduced by mistake and later withdrawn, was seen by some Townsendites as a possible "trial balloon" to learn the sentiment toward a national party.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the $200-a-month pension movement, is anxious to form a third party, but Townsendites from the East and Midwest are said to believe the best interests of the program can be furthered by a neutral stand.

Relief System Assailed

Dr. Townsend advocated the founding of Townsend Parties in States where nominees do not indorse his pension plan before the November general election. He said organization work must be pushed in "hardly touched" States like Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and the Carolinas.

Representative Martin Sweeney (D), of Ohio, deplored what he called the "present fallacious system of relief" and implied it would be automatically eliminated by Townsend pensions.

Earlier in the day, with few dissenting votes, pension plan supporters adopted a resolution assailing New Deal policies.

The resolution condemned "a regimented, socialized State which would completely destroy private ownership of business and industry."

The convention adopted another resolution criticizing those in Congress responsible for keeping the General Welfare Bill, which embodies the Townsend plan, bottled up in the House Ways and Means Committee. About 150 Representatives have signed a petition to bring the measure out for a floor vote, but a new House rule requires 218 signatures on such a petition.

How Plan Started

Operation of this rule constitutes "un-American procedure" and a "denial of the right of petition," the resolution said.

Thousands of delegates from the convention journeyed like pilgrims today to Long Beach—birthplace of the Townsend plan.

They came to the ocean resort where a country doctor, fired from the City Health Department, envisioned back in 1933 the time when all over the age of 65 would be given $200 a month by the Government.

Sight-seeing before a final burst of convention oratory in the afternoon, the delegates repeated the story of that first pension dream.

It was a blue day, they said, that day in 1933 when Dr. Townsend, then 65 and retired from practice in the Dakota Black Hills, faced the future without a job. He was shaving in the bathroom. Glancing out the window, he saw two old women in the alley, groping in trash cans for bits of food.

Before he was finished shaving, he had thought out the nucleus of his pension scheme—to be financed by a 2 per cent tax on business transactions.

As the main sessions of the convention closed in Los Angeles last night, Dr. Townsend urged the 6,000 registered delegates to speed the plan into operation.

Harlan Coal Operator Admits Hostility to Union in Mine

By Josehph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 23—A Harlan County coal operator who faces a 10-year jail sentence if it can be proven that he conspired with others of his kind to keep unions out of Harlan admitted in Federal court here yesterday that he did not want his mine organized, and gave in detail his reasons why he objected to the unions.

The witness, the first coal operator to admit his dislike for unions, was Robert E. Lawson, General Manager of the Cornett-Lewis Coal Company.

He gave as his reasons for aversion of unions in his mine the declaration that:

"It tears down all the cordial relationships between the company and its officials and the men; it stirs up hatred in the community. It divides the camp into classes. When a non-union man comes into the company office they call him names."

This creed of the anti-union employer was not given willingly. The ruddy-faced operator who is known throughout Harlan County as "Uncle Bob" had testified under direct examination that he had never discussed union questions in meetings of the Harlan County Operators Association, or with any other officials in his own company. And for half an hour under searching cross examination by Government counsel he insisted that he was not interested in the subject of unionism.

He had stuck persistently to a long series of denials of anti-union incidents charged against him in particular during the four-week presentation of the Government case. But Government attorneys who had examined two previous operators who now have unions in their mines in brief and perfunctory fashion went after Mr. Lawson with dogged determination and no respite.

Admits Difference

Reluctantly he finally conceded that the question of unionism "does make some difference," that he was interested in it to the extent that "I think you can mine more coal with an unorganized mine than an organized one," and that "I didn't want mine organized."

"Why?" Henry Schweinhaut, Government examiner, demanded.

And then Mr. Lawson gave his explanation, an explanation which brought poorly concealed grins of satisfaction to the other attorneys sitting at the Government table where the basic contention is that relentless employer hatred of unions lies behind the succession of incidents of violence in Harlan County during the years 1935, 1936, and 1937.

Most of the day was taken up in defense efforts to present Mr. Lawson to the jury as an operator defendant who has been grossly maligned by the Government, and by the prosecution to show that behind the genial façade of "Uncle Bob" was an employer who accosted a union reluctantly under NRA and drove it out as soon as NRA ceased to be a law in the United States. There is no union today at the Cornett-Lewis mine, and while Mr. Lawson and two succeeding defense witnesses insisted there are union men now in their employ, no names of such employees were mentioned.

Before Mr. Lawson took the stand Elmer D. Hall, an operator who does have a union and against whom the Government dismissed its indictment, conceded that he had at one time protested to George Ward, Secretary of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, against its alleged use of funds for anti-union purposes.

Late in the afternoon, after the Government had finally released Mr. Lawson, the defense put two of his company employees on the stand to substantiate his contentions that he had never warned his men that he would not tolerate a union, that if they wanted to belong to a union they had better look for work elsewhere, and that company officials were in no wise responsible for the establishment of a company union in his mining camp.

Deputy's Orders

A point emphasized in the direct examination of the witness by the defense was that if his company deputy sheriff, L. E. Ball, also a defendant in this mass trial of Harlan operators and former peace officers, was present at scenes of anti-union disturbances it certainly was without the knowledge of Mr. Lawson, who insisted that he had repeatedly instructed Mr. Ball to stay on the property of his company whenever on duty.

He conceded that he had learned that Mr. Ball was present at the Evarts uuion meeting on July 7, 1935, to celebrate the passage of the Wagner Act. He said he had heard that Mr. Ball was somewhere in the vicinity of the place where shots were fired at Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Musick on Jan. 31, 1937.

But whatever Mr. Ball may have done was on his own responsibility, Mr. Lawson insisted. He said he certainly did not send Mr. Ball to the Evarts meeting, never instructed him to meet or act with other deputy sheriffs against organizers, never had knowledge of any such activity on Mr. Ball's part.

Mr. Lawson also denied vehemently the charge presented earlier that he had warned a former Negro employee of his, Eugene Robinson, just 10 days before this trial opened, that "you'll remember getting up on the stand to testify against me, but you'll never remember getting down." He said he did meet Eugene on the street in Harlan on the day in question, but limited his remarks to a protest against Eugene filing a complaint before the Labor Relations Board for alleged dismissal for union activity when the fact was, according to Mr. Lawson, that the Negro had himself requested "severance" of his connection with Cornett-Lewis Company.

As for any participation in anti-union activities of the Harlan County Coal Operators Association, Mr. Lawson said, as have all previous members of the Association, that the subject of unions was never discussed in the Association meetings.

"I carry on my own individual labor policy myself; I don't consult anyone else about it," he asserted.

Wreck Bridge Rebuilding

MILES CITY, Mont., June 23 (AP)—Workers today began construction of a new bridge to replace the one over which the Milwaukee railroad's "Olympian" train ran in a flood and was wrecked. Revised estimate raise the fatalities to 46.

U. S. Spy Scare: Real Threat or Politics?

(Continued from Page 1)

have been so much in the limelight in recent months. Its very bungling invited the prosecutions that have now come. And the prosecutions sprang largely from earlier efforts to investigate and expose the German-American organizations, with their camps, their swastikas, their quasi-military drilling, their salutes and heils and ornamental daggers and other trappings of the dictator states.

Real spying in the United States naturally eschews such trappings. It takes the form either of genteel probing on a more or less accepted basis in Washington, or of severely under-cover efforts in and around Navy yards, important industrial establishments, and vital public utility centers.

There are two main types of information that spies seek. One concerns armament—the new devices on which the American Army, Navy, and Air Corps are experimenting and some of which they have perfected. This is a big and vital field.

Industrial Mobilization

The second sort of information concerns the American industrial organization and its relation to a wartime situation: the plans for "M-Day"—industrial mobilization, the most vulnerable points in the American industrial structure, such as power plants, water systems, bridges, railway junctions, particularly essential aircraft plants, and so on. A foreign Government would obviously seek the maximum amount of information to store up, just in case of war and it became a military task to attempt to damage the United States.

The second category of information can mostly be gathered by a competent engineering analysis of the American industrial structure, and doubtless most important foreign Governments have some such analysis, of varying value and competence. Moreover, even the American "M-Day" plans used to be available to foreign military observers, though doubtless many secret changes have been made since, and have not been deliberately revealed.

The first category of information is zealously sought. As stated, some of it is exchanged. Plenty of American military secrets cannot be kept long. A news photo of a fairly new bombing plane would probably reveal some eagerly sought details to foreign governments. One instance concerned a new British big naval gun and its method of bore. The American naval authorities zealously hunted for information. They were unsuccessful. Finally, one day a news photographer placed a couple of British tars in the mouths of a big gun on a new British battleship, and took one of those familiar pictures of the lads, their arms crossed, grinning happily. The picture came out in the Illustrated London News. It told the American authorities just what they wanted to know about the bore of the new guns. The photo was calibrated; its lessons put into effect.

System in Reverse

The same system works in reverse, of course, and because American news photographers are ubiquitous, foreign governments doubtless get a lion's share of information. It is much harder for the United States, for instance, to get good tips from Japanese publications, which are severely censored.

Anyway, these broad observations about the methods of present-day spying seem to indicate that the New York cases are not so important as they appear. If German military attachés in Washington could not legitimately obtain far more valuable information than most of the individuals now under indictment, some observers here will be greatly surprised.

Even in the cases of indicted individuals who worked in the Air Corps and in aircraft factories and such places, it is assumed that the instances are not isolated, and it would surprise nobody if spies are scattered through many such key factories, without much of an outcry ever arising about it.

In short, the situation seems to be that German espionage extended over too far into the amateur ranks, attempting to utilize the German-American organizations here, and thus ran afoul of prosecution.

Hull to Take No Action

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, despite his keen desire to arouse American opinion to what he believes a world-wide challenge to stability by the aggressor nations, has maintained a very discreet position toward the German cases. He said yesterday he had no intention of taking up the matter diplomatically with Germany; that the case was entirely in the hands of the Department of Justice; that he had no plans for asking extradition for the 14 out of 18 indicted persons who are outside American jurisdiction.

However, Lamar Hardy, U. S. Attorney who is handling the prosecution, conferred with Secretary Hull before releasing his indictments, and there seems therefore to have been approval of the sensational step. To deduce from this known fact that Secretary Hull has really stimulated the German spy scare, with a definite propagandist purpose, would be going far. Yet there can be no concealing either the efforts he is making to stir up American opinion or the satisfaction with which Washington officials have received the exposure.

On the other hand, there are other motives possibly involved. After all, what might be called the "anti-Hitler" vote in New York is very substantial. Mayor Fiorello La Guardia did not suffer for his campaign criticisms of the German Führer. And so other political leaders may consider it good tactics to make a sensational campaign on a spy-scare basis. Again, this factor does not tell the whole story, but it is contributory.

The Turrou case, and the newspaper articles which were stopped from publication, temporarily at least, by injunction, take on less importance. But a good deal of sensational interest attaches to the former Chief Investigator of FBI, who, of course, knows the whole spy story, and the District Attorney naturally contends that publication of the articles will damage the prosecution.

Spy Confessions Claimed

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Leon G. Turrou, who was the Government's chief investigator in the German espionage inquiry until he resigned recently, today declared he had "signed confessions" from the four spy suspects now in custody.

"They are self-confessed spies and they have already involved many others," he said. The four defendants pleaded innocent to espionage charges yesterday.

Mr. Turrou issued his statement in a corridor of the Federal Building just before a hearing started on an order to restrain the New York Post from publishing a series of articles written by Mr. Turrou.

The articles were advertised as the "authentic inside story behind the U. S. grand jury indictments of 14 German officials."

United States Attorney Lamar Hardy obtained the order yesterday, on the eve of the scheduled publication of the first of the articles, requiring the Post to show cause why it should not be restrained from printing them.

Mr. Hardy contended publication of the series at this time would hamper the progress of the investigation, which is still under way.

In his statement, Mr. Turrou said: "I never intended in any way to interfere with the administration of justice but merely to reveal the sinister forces behind this spy ring, which will not be revealed at any trial.

"I have signed confessions from all four defendants in custody. The evidence against them is so overwhelming that they cannot escape. They are self-confessed spies and they have already involved many others."

Czech Parleys

(Continued from Page 1)

the procedure for further negotiations are on today's agenda.

So far as positive results are concerned, it is understood in well informed quarters that the Government has agreed upon a new language law which will probably necessitate a change in the Constitution. Details of this law are not yet published, but an indication of its contents is ascertainable from comments in a section of the Slovak press which stands near to the Government. In Slovakia, henceforth, these comments maintain, Slovak will be the only official language, and in all Slovak schools where Czech now is the language of instruction Slovak will replace it. An exception for an interim period will be made only in the case of the University of Bratislava and the Technical High School at Kosace for professors who are Czech and specialists. A greater measure of local autonomy through the extension of the powers both of Provincial Governors and to provincial diets also is anticipated.

Regarding the general position in the Czech-Sudetic German issue, hopes of settlement are not unfavorable, it was explained in official circles here yesterday. The differences are mainly psychological and the atmosphere has not been helped by the stern tone of recent speeches made by Reich Cabinet Ministers. Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda in a speech Tuesday last, with reference to Czechoslovakia threatened "we won't look on much longer while three and a half million Germans are maltreated . . . we saw in Austria that one race cannot be separated into two States and we shall soon see it somewhere else." Such a tone tends to increase the stubbornness in the Czech nature.

"Whispering propaganda," which continues to spread the most fantastic rumors throughout the Sudetic German area, is another disturbing element. It is therefore necessary, in the opinion of one of the best political observers here, first to obtain an improvement in the atmosphere and to get both sides to realize not only that much good will but also much patience is essential for a genuine settlement.

Karel Capek, the well known Czech author and dramatist yesterday radiocast an appeal over the German-speaking radio at Melnik for a Czech-German understanding with the Republic.

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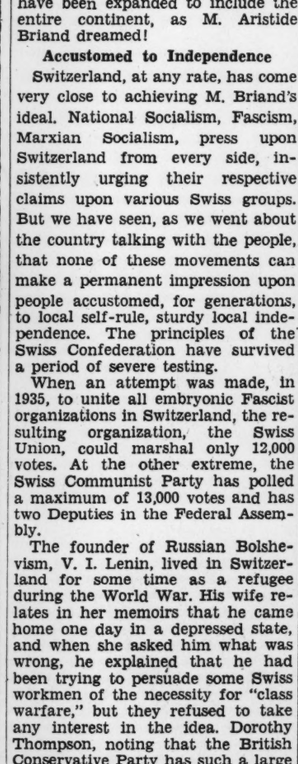

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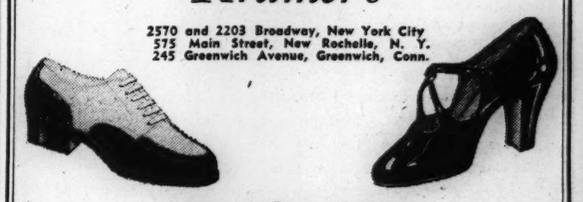
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New Deal Jarred by Slim Vote For Benson in Minnesota

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 23—The New Deal alliance with the Farmer-Labor Party in Minnesota has received a jarring buffet through Gov. Elmer Benson's very narrow squeak into renomination. It has long been assumed that his dominant left wing of the Farmer-Labor Party had a firm grip on political control of Minnesota, and that therefore the Democratic Party there could be easily sacrificed for a New Deal alliance with the more powerful element.

Now, however, the right wing of the Farmer-Labor Party so emphatically challenges Gov. Benson's group, despite all the power of his State Government forces, that the future is uncertain. One thing seems clear in a clouded picture. That is that the removal of Victor Christgau, State Relief Administrator, by President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins did not help Governor Benson.

To the contrary, it seems to have stimulated many of the votes that flocked to former Gov. Hjalmar Petersen, and the latter attacked the Administrator's removal. Here, again, the intervention of the Washington Administrators of WPA proved to be something of a boomerang, as it was in Iowa and may be in other States.

Much of the vote that went to Mr. Petersen—and the latest Associated Press reports today show Mr. Benson 197,504 and Mr. Petersen 184,370—it is known came into the Farmer-Labor primary from the Republican or Democratic parties. These latter ticket-jumpers were anxious to defeat Governor Benson at any cost. If any substantial part of the Petersen vote goes to support the Republican nominee in November, Harold E. Stassen, his prospects would be pretty good.

© International

Gov. Elmer A. Benson

Minnesota's Governor Gets Slim Majority in Farmer-Labor Primary

But most Minneapolis observers have regarded a Farmer-Labor nomination as tantamount to election, and expect that in November a large part of the Petersen vote will support the regular F-L ticket, with the remainder scattered between the Republican and Democratic candidates.

Possibly the entire Minneapolis vote shows a trend away from extremes and toward the center. Within the Farmer-Labor Party the most striking phenomenon was the big right-wing vote. Within the Republican Party, the apparently more liberal candidate was nominated. Mr. Stassen is young but an expert campaigner, who uses liberal terms and attitudes freely. Thus both parties have drawn in toward the center. And that may be a sign of the times—a trend toward the middle of the road.

Petersen May Ask Recount

MINNEAPOLIS, June 23 (AP)—Hjalmar Petersen, losing candidate in the Farmer-Labor Governorship race in Tuesday's Minnesota primary election said yesterday he would ask that ballots in St. Louis County be impounded and that he might demand a recount.

He made the announcement when additional returns from the Northeastern Minnesota County had pushed Gov. Elmer Benson's lead to 13,000 after the lead see-sawed during the early tabulations. Mr. Petersen, Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, said Governor Benson's two-to-one lead in St. Louis County "doesn't sound reasonable to us."

Returns from 3,345 of 3,739 precincts in the State gave Governor Benson 197,504 and Mr. Petersen, 184,370.

Niagara Ice Lingers

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—It was still winter in Niagara Gorge today. Ice lingered near Horseshoe Falls, establishing a new record for longevity of gorge ice. The ice was a remnant of the worst ice jam in 30 years last winter. The longest any ice lasted during a previous season was June 20, 1921.

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Change in Stand On Franco Taken By Commonweal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 23—Reversing its strongly pro-Franco editorial policy of a year ago, the Commonweal, American Roman Catholic weekly, today is out with a plea to its readers for "positive impartiality" and "a sanity of judgment" on the "total" war continuing on the Spanish peninsula.

The same issue carries an opposing statement by Michael Williams, a militant defender of the Insurgent cause in Spain's civil war, who retired from active editorship of the magazine last year and is now special editor.

The new editorial direction approaches the issue under the heading: "Civil War in Spain and the United States," holding that its position for American neutrality in the Spanish civil war itself is "perfectly compatible" with Roman Catholic principles. On the one side it sees a government that "has instigated, or at least permitted, the murder of priests, nuns, and lay people; has utilized ruthless methods of accomplishing social and political and economic ends," and whose "alliance with Russia implies some, if an unknown, degree of identification with the evils of the Soviet regime."

On the other hand, it continues, "the second Franco Government gives the church open support, yet, in its conduct of warfare, repeatedly and despite protests from the Holy Father, destroys defenseless civilians, particularly by its air raids upon cities"; "many of its leaders give utterance to totalitarian views very similar to those which have been condemned by the church in other countries," and "its alliance with the Fascist and Nazi nations implicates it to some, in an uncertain, extent in the evils of those regimes."

"Americans should cease labeling everything they may not like in America or elsewhere as either 'Fascist' or 'Communist,'" it admonishes. "They should try, instead, to study American problems not only in the hope of contributing to their reasonable and equitable solution, but also in the belief that such a solution in America will constitute a part of the solution of international and world problem. . . ."

Film Program Aids Georgia Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Georgia Board of Education has approved plans for showing sound motion pictures in Georgia schools and in rural areas dealing with agricultural and vocational problems.

One picture approved by the Board for release before Georgia farmers dealt with the modern methods of hog raising, as developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. The picture was prepared under the direction of Dr. John T. Wheeler, Director of Vocational Education in the State School Department.

It is believed that with a program of audio-visual education, Georgia farmers will be able to improve on many of their present methods and also will add to their farm incomes with the adoption of more scientific methods of farming.

Government Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. White figures out in 1937 it was 42.8 per cent, and this year it will be 46.3 per cent.

The indirect effects are much harder to understand. Papa Jones probably doesn't appreciate them and we doubt if Cornelia does either. After all, if you aren't taxed in a yellow envelope coming from the City Hall, or Washington, D. C., how can you be said to be taxed?

The answer is that the railroads paid total taxes of $320,000,000 in 1936, about 11 per cent of operating expenses, so that everything they carried cost the Jones family that much more. Twenty-six steel companies paid $97,400,000 taxes in 1936, or seven-tenths of their net income before taxes, so that everything around the Jones family made of metal cost that much more. Manufacturing corporations probably paid $1,315,000,000 total taxes in 1935 so that the Jones family had to pay their share of that in everything they bought, from a mouse trap to a flivver. The list stretches out and out, and for every dollar which local, State and National Government charged them, they charged the Jones family another dollar (or maybe two). The Jones family probably didn't know what hit them but they may have complained about "living costs."

And even little Cornelia, if she had been a statistically-minded child, might have found that her favorite candy decreased aggravatingly in size with higher living costs. A billion dollars more national debt means two sucks less on Cornelia's lollipop.

Marine Corps Statistics

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP)—The Marine Corps reported today that for 53 days—the longest period since the World War—there had not been a fatality among its 17,000 enlisted personnel.

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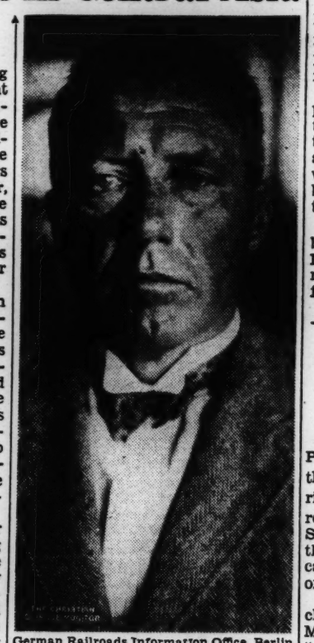
Strength of Earth's Magnetism Measured in Central Asia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 23—It has long been known that the earth is a giant globular magnet, but the explanation of why and how has led more than one physicist-explorer—including Dr. Wilhelm Filchner—to the ends of the earth. After four years along the Chinese-Tibetan frontier, including six months in jail because he had no passport, Dr. Filchner has collected a mass of data on the comparative strength of earth currents in this remote area, soon to appear in book form.

While the whole subject of earth currents and their measure at different points on the surface of the globe constitutes a branch of physics highly technical in nature, nevertheless men have been acquainted with the idea of iron below the earth's surface ever since the Greeks and early Chinese. However, it remained for modern mankind to round out this knowledge and perfect a needle compass utilizing the magnetic pole as a guide to navigation.

Dr. Filchner left Germany four years ago fully equipped for a long trek, though as it turned out, he ended his travels with a great many more miles behind him than he bargained for, his clothes in tatters and his pockets—empty. But he had the "data." He had the figures showing comparative strength of earth currents over a wide area.



German Railroads Information Office, Berlin

Dr. Wilhelm Filchner

New Land Discovered

Dr. Filchner's interest in geophysics dates back nearly 40 years. Already, in 1903, he undertook an expedition to Central Asia, with a view to measuring earth magnetism in this at that time utterly unknown territory. From 1911 to 1913, he turned his attention to the Antarctic regions and led the second German South Pole Expedition.

Detailed ocean measurings and observations of meteorological, earth-magnetic, and electrical conditions were made and new land was discovered, to which was given the name of Prinz Regent Luitpold Land. His books issued in the early postwar years on the "Sixth Continent," "The Second German South Pole Expedition," "Old China before the Collapse," and others have become classics in their line.

From the standpoint of a study of earth magnetism, Central Asia was the least known part of the world and, despite a shortage of funds, Dr. Filchner decided in 1926 to establish magnetic recordings beginning at the Russian observatory in Taschkent and extending over the Gobi desert to Lanchow, the capital of the Chinese Province of Kansu.

From here the chain of measuring stations led southwest, to Lhasa, Capital of Tibet, then west to Leh to land up again in the main magnetic station at Dehradun in India, the center of British investigations in this sphere. On this two-year exploration trip Central Asia and Tibet were twice crossed and 163 stations mapped, where magnetic readings were registered.

Previous Work Extended

Compared with Germany, which is one of the most thoroughly investigated spots on earth as far as earth magnetic currents are concerned and has no fewer than 550 recording stations, registering and comparing the minutest variations, Central Asia even after Filchner's 1926-27 expedition, was relatively thinly surveyed. Consequently, he felt called in 1934 to return to Central Asia and extend the work of previous years, especially since measuring instruments had in the meantime improved in sensitivity and exactness.

In May, 1934, therefore, the explorer set off once more for the great wastes between China and India. During the next four years he had to overcome every sort of obstacle, imprisonment, heat, dust, snow, mutiny among his five Chinese carriers, frustration in high quarters and lack of topographical maps. But he still carried on with his magnetic measurements and had in all 357 measuring stations, so that by combining the new findings with those of the former expedition he was able to make a fairly complete magnetic map of this vast and politically troubled region, showing its mineral wealth and nature of the upper and lower soil.

Went on Without Passport

Dr. Filchner's first discouragement was the Chinese refusal to grant a passport for travel in Chinese Turkestan (Sinkiang), on the grounds, which turned out later to be true, that this district was infested with armed bandits. He decided to take matters into his own hands and to go without a passport. Six months were spent at Lanchow making preparations and obtaining the help of the Governor General of Chinghai.

The way lay for a time along the Chinese-Tibetan frontier. With one German lay-brother as helper and 40 camels for the transport of his instruments and provisions, the caravan plodded on. East of the great Tsaidam swamp, camels were exchanged for ponies and great heat and mosquitoes tried them sorely.

At Cherchen, the first Tungan town, the explorer was well received, but at Khotan, Dr. Filchner and his companion were thrown into prison because of his missing passport and kept there for six months, until through the good offices of a visiting British Consul General and of the German authorities, he was released and ordered to leave at once. He saw no alternative but a trek over the Himalayas, a journey of over a month with only a few mules, sometimes at a height of 5,000 meters.

Results to Be Published

During this mountain march at high pressure Dr. Filchner still found the time to work seven or eight hours on his measurements of earth magnetic currents. He and his companion finally reached Leh and British help of which they were in deep need as their clothes were in rags.

The actual results of the second expedition will appear soon in a popular book by the explorer. In the meantime he has expressed himself well satisfied with the findings of the 1934-38 expedition.

In thus filling up one blank in the magnetic maps of the world, Dr. Filchner has made an important contribution to general culture. The layman whose knowledge of earth magnetic forces is limited to the compass in sea-going vessels, must realize that such research can bring important acquisition to present knowledge of a realm where much remains still to be explored. Even the Greeks and early Chinese realized the magnetic radiation of masses of iron below the earth's surface. But it has been left to modern physical science to perfect this knowledge and to apply it for the benefit of mankind in general.

President Buckles Down to Bill Signing

HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt arranged his affairs today so he could work long hours on unsigned bills before leaving for Washington.

The Chief Executive had no appointments prior to his departure for the Capital tonight. He will reach the White House tomorrow morning and from the old diplomatic room which has been rigged up for radio broadcasting he will give a fireside talk to the Nation.

Final polishing of that speech may be started before he leaves Hyde Park, but the President will have a number of hours to work on it before its delivery at 9:30 p. m., E. S. T.

The President's aides announced he had signed 21 more bills and vetoed three others before quitting work last night.

Among those signed was one revamping many sections of the bankruptcy laws. Another will permit joint Senate-House committees to cite witnesses for penalties when they refuse to answer questions—a power separate Senate and House committees already have.

All three of the bills vetoed were minor measures.

Mr. Roosevelt's score on bills, since he arrived here Monday morning, was: signed 78, vetoed 11. He still had about 230 on which he must act by the early part of next week.

The group of nine business, labor, educational, and Government officials to study employer-employee relations in England and Sweden, named yesterday, will report back to the President, through his Labor Secretary, within a few months on how labor relations are handled in those two countries.

Letters of instruction to each of the nine directed them to talk with Government, industrial, and labor leaders, Mr. Roosevelt commenting that "there is a definite need for an impartial report which will adequately portray the real situation."

Mr. Roosevelt has emphasized that the purpose of this mission is not to furnish a background for revamping of the United States Labor Relations Act but to supply a true picture of how two countries with labor laws are conducting such affairs.

Democratic Swing in Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 23—Hope that Poland will lean somewhat further than heretofore from the totalitarian camp is expressed here as a result of the election of Col. Walery Slawek to fill the post of Speaker of the Polish Legislative Assembly, vacant in consequence of the passing of Stanislaus Car.

Colonel Slawek was one of the closest collaborators of the late Marshal Joseph Pilsudski, Poland's "strong man," and though responsible in great measure for the introduction of the present Constitution, has until recently been almost a political exile, owing to his strong dislike both for anti-Semitism and totalitarianism. He has therefore been a keen opponent of the policy of the official Government Party—the National Unity Camp—which under its first chief, Col. Adam Koc, tended in both directions.

Latterly the N. U. C. under its chief, Stanislaus Skwarczynski, has become more moderate.

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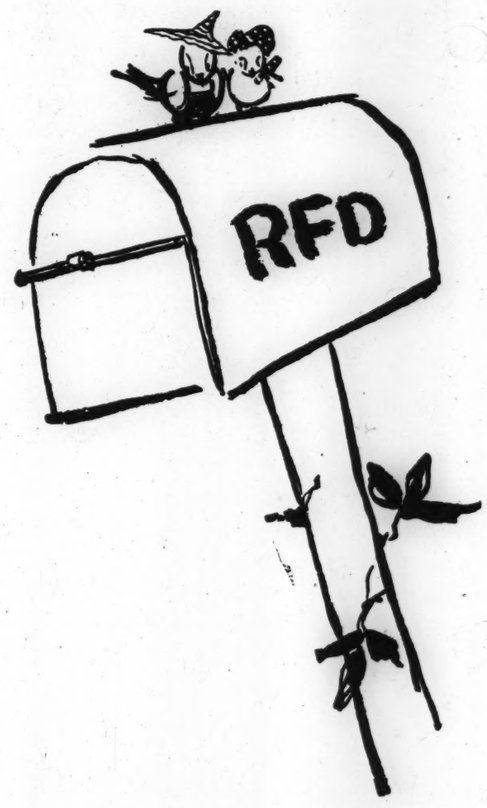

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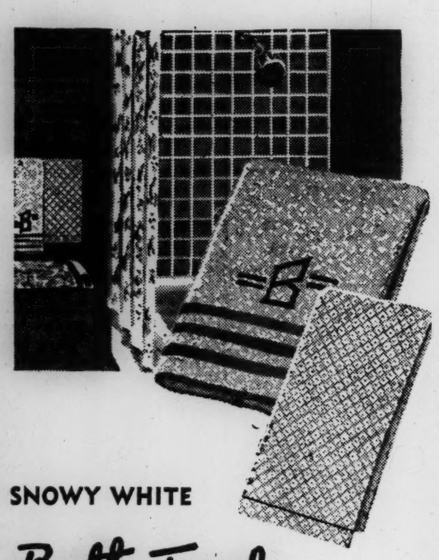

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WOMEN'S DRESSES—SIXTH FLOOR

FIFTH AVENUE AT FIFTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Bees Need Outfielder—Crimson Oarsmen Favorites—Fabyan-Marble Pair Advance

Casey Stengel in Market For Another Fly Chaser

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With Gene Moore on the injured list for an indefinite period and Max West apparently in need of further minor league seasoning, the Bees are scouting for at least one more outfielder. Where they can find one is a mystery that neither President Bob Quinn nor Manager Casey Stengel seems able to solve. But there may be developments during the next few days.

Young West, who may eventually become an outstanding hitter in the National League, is still some distance away. His batting average today was below the .200 level, which is embarrassing indeed for a regular big league outfielder. All efforts of Stengel and his coaches, George and Mike Kelley, to improve the boy's hitting, have failed.

But the board of strategy cannot be blamed. West holds his bat too close to his body, and makes a prominent hitch at the beginning of his swing. George Kelley, in particular, has tried to drum this mistake into the head of the California rookie. However, for some reason unknown to his teammates, he forgets these suggestions when arriving at the plate.

Another season in Class AA minors would probably straighten West out. Stengel would like to give him that schooling, but is in no position to let him get away at the moment.

Not enough praise can be heaped upon the slender shoulders of old Johnny Cooney. In an emergency, he has played sensationally in place of Moore. The right field sector is well cared for. But Johnny has been around a long time and is unable to play regularly at top speed. He needs a day off occasionally.

In yesterday's defeat by the Cardinals, Cooney added another pair of hits to his already lengthy total. This morning his average stood at .303.

Watch Cooney

Some of the young fellows might take a tip from Cooney. He hustles every minute and rarely makes a bad play. Stengel or any other manager would have few reasons to worry with nine Cooneys on the field.

The Bees own a young outfield hopeful in the University of Pittsburgh boy who answers to the name of Adams. He is a big fellow, but not lacking in speed. Cooney coaches him every day during outfield drill. Stengel will probably send him down to Hartford for experience.

Incidentally, Stengel points out that Johnny Cooney would not be the least effective pitcher in the business.

"He pitched for me out in the American Association," said Casey, "and led the league. His earned run average was the lowest west of New York. He can throw a knuckle ball that would give anyone a battle. But right now we need him in there every day. He's a great guy to have around."

Bob Reis Handy

Speaking of handy men to have around, how about Bobby Reis? He has played left field, shortstop, on the mound and pinch hit. In 7⅔ innings of relief hurling he has held the enemy to the meager total of three hits. Stengel says he may start him in one of the games against Brooklyn, early next week, unless necessity stations him elsewhere.

Reis did a great rescue job yesterday against the Cardinals. Taking Ira Hutchinson's place with the bases loaded in the third inning, Bobby put out the fire. But his mates wasted most of their eight hits and sunk deeper into fifth place.

Discussing the National League pennant battle between the Giants and Cincinnati Reds, Stengel brings up an important point.

"Any time a club with the power of Cincinnati can consistently beat the leaders," contends Casey, "that club is headed for the pennant. The Giants have been easy for the Reds all season. Terry spent a month establishing a lead of four or five games, and the Reds come along and break it down in a single series."

Tomorrow is an open date on the Bees' schedule, and very welcome. On Saturday the Pittsburgh Pirates come to town.

Harvard and Yale Conclude Baseball Series Tomorrow

It's even-Stephen as far as games won and lost are concerned in the present Harvard-Yale baseball series. Yale triumphed at New Haven in the first tilt, 5 to 0, and eliminated, the Crimson's chances of at least gaining a tie with Dartmouth for the championship of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League. Harvard came back yesterday on its own Soldiers Field diamond to beat the Eli, 6 to 3 and thus necessitating a play-off game at New Haven tomorrow afternoon.

The Crimson, by virtue of yesterday's victory, was able to retain possession of second place in the league standing. Princeton landed in third place while Yale had to be satisfied with a fourth place spot.

Tomorrow's game at New Haven has no bearing on the league standing. It is just a friendly contest and it doesn't matter much who wins. Harvard, of course, will get some satisfaction out of a victory, but it can hardly atone for the defeat which cost them a championship.

Yale seems to delight in upsetting the old apple cart. Last year they trounced Dartmouth to give Harvard a tie for the title and now this year they reverse things and beat Harvard to hand the Big Green a championship.

The game at New Haven tomorrow will give the thousands of Yale and Harvard alumni who have gone to the city to witness the race between the Harvard and Yale crews on the Thames an opportunity to wind up a day of sports activity at the baseball diamond. Usually an exciting game develops despite the fact that there is no title at stake.

Credit for the Crimson's triumph yesterday goes to Tom Healey, big sophomore right-hander, and Catcher Paul Doyle. This pair was responsible for a four-run barrage in the fourth inning which put the game on ice. Yale took an early lead of two runs, but faded fast from the fourth inning on. The Cambridge nine rapped out seven hits, while Yale collected six.

MAJOR LEAGUE LEADERS

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Lombardi, Cincinnati, .365; Martin, Philadelphia, .355.

Runs—Ott, New York, 56; Goodman, Cincinnati, 49.

Runs Batted In—Ott, New York, 56; Goodman, Cincinnati, and Medwick, St. Louis, 49.

Hits—McCormick, Cincinnati, 81; Moore, New York, 76.

Doubles—Martin, Philadelphia, and McCormick, Cincinnati, 19.

Triples—Goodman, Cincinnati, 7; Suhr, Pittsburgh; Mize, St. Louis, and Riggs, Cincinnati 6.

Home Runs—Goodman, Cincinnati, 17; Ott, New York, 16.

Stolen Bases—Hack, Chicago, 7; Koy, Brooklyn, and Galan, Chicago, 6.

Pitching—Klinger, Pittsburgh, 5-1; Brown, Pittsburgh, 9-2.

American League

Batting—Averill, Cleveland, .390; Travis, Washington, and Chapman, Philadelphia, .353.

Runs—Foxx, Boston, 53; Lewis, Washington, and Gehringer, Detroit, 50.

Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 76; York, Detroit, 59.

Hits—Travis, Washington, 85; Averill, Cleveland, 81.

Doubles—Cramer, Boston, 19; Cronin, Boston, 18.

Triples—Averill, Cleveland, 7; Fox, Detroit, Heath and Keltner, Cleveland, 5.

Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 20; York, Detroit, 19.

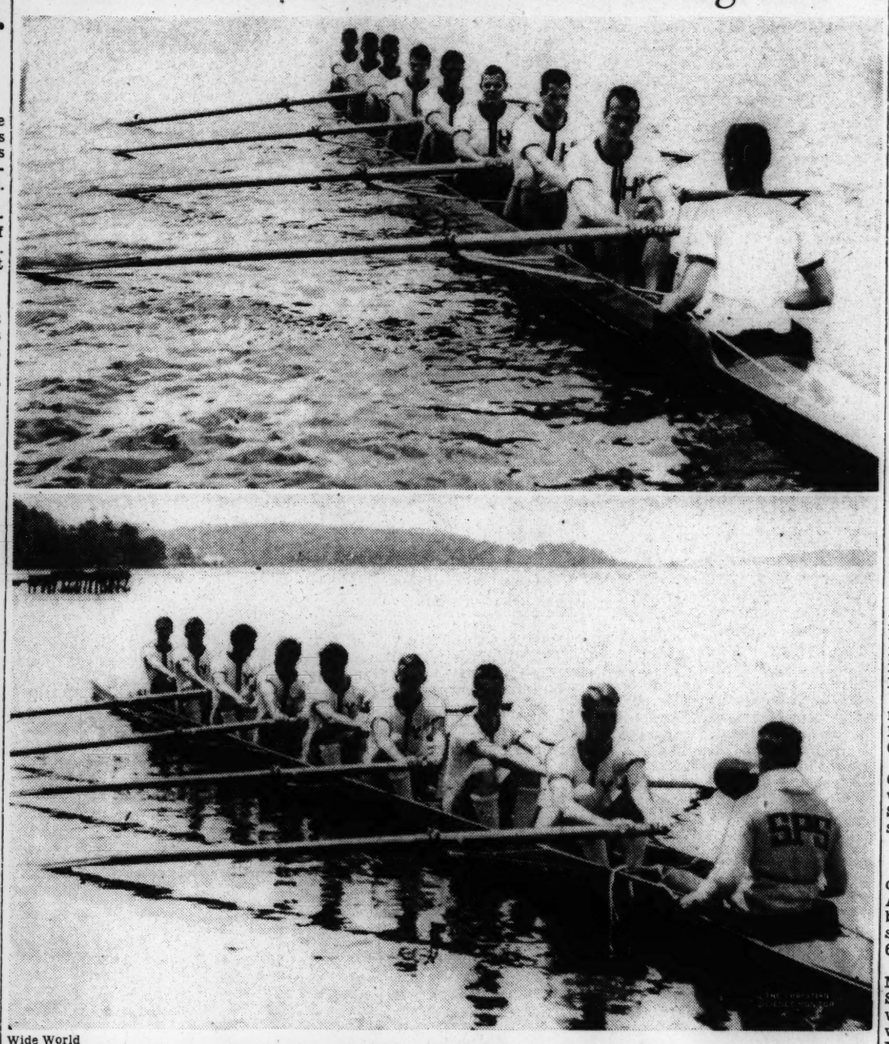
Stolen Bases—Lewis, Washington, 10; Werber, Philadelphia, and Kreevich, Chicago 9.

Pitching—Allen, Cleveland, 9-1; Nelson, Philadelphia, 7-1.

Sarazen to Compete Here

SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, Pa., June 23 (AP)—Gene Sarazen has announced his decision to pass up the British Open Golf championship for another try at the national professional title here, July 10-16. Sarazen's decision insures the entry of the entire U. S. Ryder Cup team, including Walter Hagen, in the 21st P. G. A. tournament. With Sarazen passing up the British event, scheduled for July 6-8, America's hopes there will rest mainly on Pros Lawson Little and Vic Ghezzi.

Harvard and Yale Crews Await Big Test



Wide World

Upper—Crimson Varsity Eight, Which Has Been in Training at Red Top, Conn., for Their Annual Regatta With the Eli on the Thames Tomorrow. Photo Shows (Left to Right): John R. Clark, Bow; John R. Richards, No. 2; Dudley Talbot, No. 3; Walter N. Kernan, No. 4; John H. Gardiner, No. 5; Douglas Erickson, No. 6; Robinson Stevens, No. 7; Capt. James F. Chace, Stroke; and Edward T. White, Coxswain. Lower—Yale Eight Shown at Gales Ferry Training Camp. Left to Right Are Fred C. Cross, Bow; Stanley Livingston, No. 2; Granger Frost, No. 3; Capt. Louis Johnson, No. 4; George Weed, No. 5; Charles M. Ruprecht, No. 6; W. Sinkler Manning, No. 7; H. Johnson, Stroke; and Buckley M. Byers, Coxswain

Annual Regatta Festivities Get Under Way

By Web Morse
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 23—Harvard and Yale have taken over the former site of the whaling industry again!

Annually the naval forces of the Crimson and Blue, represented by minutely trained oarsmen, climax a long season of rowing on the Thames River here. Tonight the regatta festivities start with a race which has grown in proportion despite its informal beginning. The combination eights, comprising alternates from the freshmen, jayvee, and varsity, now battle over a two-mile course with all the fervor of their campmates.

Then, too, sometime before or after the combinations, there likely will be two rather peculiar vessels in a drift race somewhere on the river, the like of which is neither describable nor tangible. This race, or meeting, or battle, or something, will be that of the camp waiters who frolic on the water, marking the end of all training.

Tomorrow will be a busy day for oarsmen and spectators alike. At 10 o'clock in the morning (E. D. T.) the freshmen crews row the middle two miles and a half hour later the jayvees go over the same course. In the afternoon the H-Y baseball teams clash in the third game of their series and in the cool of the evening the varsity eights see what each other is made of over the four-mile upstream course.

Undefeated Crews

Seldom before have the two varsity eights completed pre-season preparation not only with undefeated records, but impressive as well. Admitted to be the two best crews in the East, the race, aside from its recognized traditional aspects, assumes the proportions of a championship.

Usually the Harvard-Yale regatta stands aloof of such things as championships. Some years the crews hardly rated consideration with other eastern shells, but that never had any effect on this regatta. The race is the oldest athletic competition in the nation and that dignity serves to justify the public notice regardless of whether the crews are good or not.

This time however the crews really are good. Good enough under favorable conditions to go after the course record. Unfortunately, however, conditions are not likely to be favorable. Old river hogs have studied the tidal conditions and apparently the start of the four-mile race will take place at a time when the tide will be turning in such a manner as to swing slightly against the boys or at least not favorable.

Avoid the Heat

At 6:10 p. m. Albert W. Putnam, referee, will send the two shells on their way from the railroad span upstream to Bartlett's Cove. The late start of the race is to avoid as much as possible the hot rays of sun. The four-mile grind is severe enough as the sun is losing its heat power and to hold the race earlier would impose too much hardship on the struggling oarsmen.

Late developments down here have not greatly changed the opinion of the experts. Harvard is the favored crew and largely because of its captain and stroke-oar, J. Fletcher "Spike" Chace. This fellow Chace is equaling, if not over-shadowing, the fame of Harvard's Gerry Cassedy. Chace has beaten Yale twice and is determined to do so again. Coach Tom Bolles names him the greatest stroke he has ever seen and even the Eli admit that he is good.

Behind Chace is a boatload of sturdy individuals who have been welded into a formidable unit. At times they have looked a little ragged but at such times the power has sufficed and when they have rowed smoothly, they have looked unbeatable. Chace is 22 years of age, weighs 188 pounds and stands from the wharf upward exactly 6ft. 4in.

Yale is relying on a smooth oarsman for stroke, Howard Johnson, but he has never stroked a four-mile race. He paced the jayvees last year. Last year's stroke Lewis Johnson was more powerful, but his power is being utilized at No. 4 this year.

During the workouts here neither crew has approached anything like a record time, but the coaches, Bolles and Ed Leader, are not concerned because they believe the boats really cannot go all-out until the actual race is at hand. Harvard's unofficial time trials have bettered those of Yale.

All down the line the folks who have followed rowing closely are conceding Harvard the advantage in the varsity and freshman races, with Yale the better jayvee boat. Last year the Crimson won only the varsity affair.

Harvard-Yale Winners

Year and Victor—	Time
1852—Harvard	10m.
1855—Harvard	22m.
1859—Harvard	19m. 18s.
1860—Harvard	18m. 58s.
1864—Yale	19m. 1s.
1865—Yale	18m. 42½s.
1866—Harvard	18m. 43¼s.
1867—Harvard	18m. 12¾s.
1868—Harvard	17m. 48½s.
1869—Harvard	18m. 2s.
1870—Harvard	20m. 30s.
1872—Harvard	16m. 57s.
1873—Yale	16m. 59s.
1874—Harvard	16m. 56s.
1875—Harvard	17m. 5s.
1876—Yale	22m. 2s.
1877—Harvard	24m. 36s.
1878—Harvard	20m. 44¾s.
1879—Harvard	22m. 15s.
1880—Yale	24m. 27s.
1881—Yale	22m. 13s.
1882—Harvard	20m. 47½s.
1883—Harvard	25m. 46½s.
1884—Yale	20m. 31s.
1885—Harvard	25m. 15½s.
1886—Yale	20m. 42s.
1887—Yale	22m. 56s.
1888—Yale	20m. 10s.
1889—Yale	21m. 30s.
1890—Yale	21m. 29s.
1891—Harvard	21m. 23s.
1892—Yale	20m. 48s.
1893—Yale	25m. 1½s.
1894—Yale	23m. 45½s.
1895—Yale	21m. 30s.
1897—Yale	20m. 44s.
1898—Yale	24m. 2s.
1899—Harvard	20m. 52½s.
1900—Yale	21m. 12¾s.
1901—Yale	23m. 37s.
1902—Yale	20m. 20s.
1903—Yale	20m. 19¾s.
1904—Yale	21m. 40½s.
1905—Yale	22m. 33½s.
1906—Harvard	23m. 2s.
1907—Yale	21m. 10s.
1908—Harvard	24m. 10s.
1909—Harvard	21m. 50s.
1910—Harvard	20m. 46½s.
1911—Harvard	22m. 44s.
1912—Harvard	21m. 43½s.
1913—Harvard	21m. 42s.
1914—Yale	21m. 16s.
1915—Yale	20m. 52s.
1916—Harvard	20m. 2s.
1918—Harvard	10m. 58s.
1919—Yale	21m. 42½s.
1920—Harvard	23m. 11s.
1921—Yale	20m. 41s.
1922—Yale	21m. 53s.
1923—Yale	22m. 10s.
1924—Yale	21m. 58¾s.
1925—Yale	20m. 26s.
1926—Yale	20m. 14½s.
1927—Harvard	22m. 35½s.
1928—Yale	20m. 21¾s.
1929—Yale	21m. 20s.
1930—Yale	20m. 9½s.
1931—Harvard	23m. 21s.
1932—Harvard	21m. 29s.
1933—Harvard	22m. 46¾s.
1934—Yale	*19m. 51¼s.
1935—Yale	20m. 19s.
1936—Harvard	20m. 19s.
1937—Harvard	†20m. 2s.

*Down stream record. †Upstream record.
Victories—Yale 39, Harvard 36.
1852 race was for two miles. From 1855 to 1876 race was for three miles. Since then it has been four miles, and since 1876 it has been held at New London, except in 1897, when at Poughkeepsie, and 1918, when it was rowed at Derby, Conn., and it was two miles.

British Boat Returns To Newport Harbor

NEWPORT, R. I., June 23 (AP)—One of 43 yachts, which left here Tuesday in the biennial Cruising Club race to Bermuda, returned to Newport Harbor today.

The craft, the British yacht Latifa, with Commodore Michael H. Mason of the Royal Ocean Yacht Club of England in command, was sighted in the harbor at dawn. Her rigging apparently was damaged.

The vessel, carrying a crew of 12, was the only English boat entered and was built last year. She came to Newport from England under her own sail.

No word had been received from 40 American, one Canadian and one German vessels participating in the race.

Yale Crew Works Out

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 23 (AP)—A perfectly conditioned Yale varsity crew, eager for the start of Friday's race with Harvard, let off steam last night by rowing two and one-half miles downstream on the Thames River and putting on a two-minute burst of speed on the return run. The combination crew, which will meet Harvard tonight in their annual two-mile race, worked out for the last time by paddling five miles side-by-side with the freshman boat. The junior varsity crew rowed with the varsity. In the last minute change, John Blair was put in at stroke in the freshman craft, replacing Paul Moore. Blair rowed in the freshman boat in its two races this season and was not removed until Moore was substituted during the training period at this camp.

Crimson Eight Tunes Up

RED TOP, Conn., June 23 (AP)—Coach Tom Bolles put the Harvard varsity crew through a light, three and one-half mile workout on the Thames River last night. The Crimson crew, which meets Yale in the annual regatta Friday, is slated to have but one more easy practice session before race time. The junior varsity, combination, and freshman crews were also put through brief, non-taxing workouts. The managers and coxswains of the Harvard crews defeated a similar aggregation from the Yale camp, 11 to 4, last night in a softball game here.

'Building' Plans Announced By Hockey Clubs

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Rebuilding plans were announced by three National Hockey League clubs today, following yesterday's meeting of the Board of Governors at which committees were appointed to deal with the circuit's most pressing problems.

Lester Patrick, head of the New York Rangers, said he had asked waivers on five players in the Rangers' system of clubs. They are Butch Keeling, veteran forward, and two younger players, Bobby Kirk and Joe Cooper, who played with the Blue Shirts last season, as well as Kilby McDonald and Larry Molyneaux of the Philadelphia Ramblers. The latter two, although used only occasionally by the Rangers, were on the club's reserve list.

It had been reported previously that Keeling had been released but Patrick said he had taken no earlier move to cut Butch adrift.

Red Dutton of the New York Americans announced the signing of four youngsters for tryouts, Wilf Fields from Seattle of the Pacific Coast League; Pat Egan, another defenseman who played in Northern Ontario last year, and Joe Benoit and Bunny Dame, forwards, from the Trail (B. C.) Smoke Eaters, Allan Cup champions.

Ernie Savard of the Montreal Canadiens said he would not offer contracts to the veterans Aurel Joliat and Pit Lepine, but since they did not want their releases, the club would try to find them other positions in hockey.

Yesterday's all-day discussion, centering around the plight of the Montreal Maroons who lost heavily last season, failed to bring results. Frank Calder, league president, denied the possibility of a franchise shift to Cleveland or St. Louis and it was unofficially reported the Maroons had been refused permission to suspend operations for one season.

A committee of James Norris, Detroit; John Reed Kilpatrick, New York Rangers, and Calder was appointed to deal with the situation. Art Ross, Boston, Conny Smythe, Toronto, and Calder were named as a committee to study the rules with an eye toward simplifying them while the same three were chosen to patch up broken relations with the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

(First Three and Ties in Each League)

Batting

Player, club	G	AB	R	H	PCT.
Averill, Indians	56	208	48	81	.390
Lombardi, Reds	43	159	22	58	.365
Martin, Phillies	50	203	33	72	.355
Travis, Senators	61	238	37	85	.353
Chapman, Athletics	35	119	23	42	.353
Medwick, Cardinals	49	197	33	69	.350

Home Runs

Foxx, Red Sox	20
York, Tigers	19
Goodman, Reds	17
Greenberg, Tigers	17
Ott, Giants	16
Lombardi, Reds	10

Runs Batted In

Foxx, Red Sox	76
York, Tigers	59
Ott, Giants	56
Averill, Indians	55
Goodman, Reds	49
Medwick, Cardinals	49

College Girls' Tennis

Early tournament favorites were on the sidelines at the Longwood Cricket Club today as the semifinal matches got under way in the annual college girls' invitation tennis championship play.

Two major upsets occurred yesterday as Jeanette Bricker, of Lake Erie College, downed Marian Wood, of Smith College, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2, to reach the quarter-finals, and Elaine Fischel, unseeded coed from the University of California at Los Angeles, defeated second-seeded Virginia Hitt, another Lake Erie College net star, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, to advance to the semifinals.

Louise Raymond, of Smith, reached today's semifinal bracket by a 6—2, 6—3, victory over Dorothy Bruno, of Radcliffe. Miss Bricker plays Mercedes Marlowe, of the University of Southern California today for a semifinal berth, while Dorothy Vinser, of Sargent, and Helen Jones, of Vassar, square off for the other semifinal position.

The opening round of doubles play began yesterday with all seeded teams advancing.

Budge Returns to Form; Defeats Irish Star

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 23 (AP)—Don Budge, looking for the first time like the champion he is, moved into the fourth round of the all-England tennis championships today with a 6—0, 7—5, 6—1 victory over G. Lyttleton Rogers, tall Irish star.

Budge gave up only one point in the first three games as he blanked the giant Irishman in the first set. He drove over three service aces in the fourth game and won the last two after being down love—40.

Rogers put up a better fight in the second set but the American Davis Cup Ace withstood seven service aces to win. Pounding the ball from his height of 6ft. 7 in., the Irishman broke Budge's service in the first and fifth games but Don came up from 15—40 to take Rogers' services in the sixth and twelfth games.

The World champion swung back in stride in the third set, however, allowing Rogers only 13 points and one game.

Menzel Defeats Choy

Roderich Menzel, giant Czechoslovakian ace, completed the parade of the seeded players into the third round today when he beat W. C. Choy of China, 7—5, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6 after their match had been halted yesterday because of rain.

Henner Henkel, German star picked as the most serious rival of Don Budge, was the first of the ranked players to move into the fourth round. He whipped Christian Boussus of France, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Gene Mako gained the fourth round with a four-set victory over Henderson Brooks of England, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., failed to win a game as she was defeated by Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling of Denmark, 6—0, 6—0 in a second round match.

Puncec Wins Battle

The American contingent lost another representative when Owen Anderson of Hollywood, Calif., was beaten by Ferenc Puncec, fifth seeded player from Yugoslavia, 7—5, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Alice Marble, members of the United States Wightman Cup team, advanced in doubles, defeating Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland and Mrs. M. A. Thomas of England, 7—5, 6—3, in a second round match.

Although beaten, Anderson battled Puncec right down to the last stroke. In the end, however, Puncec's passing shots decided the match as the American continually stormed the net.

Puncec took a 5-2 lead in the final set but was disturbed by a dubious line decision and faltered, losing two more games before he won the match.

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 23 (AP)—Results in the all-England tennis championships today included:

Men's Singles—Second Round

Roderich Menzel, Czechoslovakia, defeated W. C. Choy, 7—5, 3—6, 4—6, 6—2, 8—6.

Franz Kukuljevic Yugoslavia, defeated Lawrence Nelson, Los Angeles, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

Third Round

Henner Henkel, Germany, defeated Christian Boussus, France, 6—2, 6—3, 6—2.

Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated Henderson Brooks, England, 6—2, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Don Budge, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated G. Lyttleton Rogers, Ireland, 6—0, 7—5, 6—1.

Ferenc Puncec, Yugoslavia, defeated Owen Anderson, Hollywood, Calif., 7—5, 6—3, 4—6, 3—6, 6—4.

Ladislaus Hecht, Czechoslovakia, defeated Nigel Sharpe, England, 6—3, 6—4, 5—7, 6—1.

Dimitri Mitic, Yugoslavia, defeated Procopio, Brazil, 4—6, 6—2, 6—0, 6—0.

Women's Singles—Second Round

Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling, Denmark, defeated Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., 6—0, 6—0.

Women's Doubles—First Round

Dorothy Andrus, New York, and Sylvia Henrotin, France, defeated Joan Hartigan and Miss M. Wilson, England, 8—10, 6—0, 8—6.

Freda James and Kay Stammers, Great Britain, defeated Margot Lumb and Miss B. Lumb, Great Britain, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—Second Round

Sarah Palfrey Fabyan and Alice Marble, United States, defeated Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Poland, and Mrs. M. A. Thomas, Great Britain, 7—5, 6—3.

Around the Hub

M. I. T.'s sailors, Herman Hanson, of Newton and Nantucket, and Eric Olsen, of Brookline and Duxbury, are proving that they are just as much at home on "foreign" waters as they are on the Charles River Basin. Competing in the intercollegiate sailing championship, sponsored by the Wianno Yacht Club, at Wianno, the Tech duo took the lead yesterday after three of the 10 races had been sailed.

Skippers Robert Bavier, Jr., and Stanley Turner of Williams are a close second with the two Harvard boats piloted by P. Loring Reed and John Kennedy a good third. Dartmouth is in fourth place, with Princeton, Cornell, Yale, Trinity and Pennsylvania placing in that order.

Top honors in the W. G. A. senior-junior Scotch foursome tournament at the Brae Burn Country Club went to Alice Belanger, junior girls' state golf champion, and her United Shoe M. A. A. partner, Mrs. Charlotte Riordan. They put together a low gross card of 100 yesterday to edge Margaret Curtis, of Essex, and Ann Fitzgibbons, Hatherly, who finished one point behind.

Leo J. Hart, member of the Wollaston Golf Club, joined the ranks of the hole-in-one-ers yesterday as his No. 7 iron shot found the cup on the 150-yard ninth.

Combining for an 82 to win low honors, Dr. E. H. Wiswall and daughter Martha captured the annual father and daughter tournament at the Weston Golf Club yesterday. George Cooper and daughter, Betty, shared second place with Mrs. Eleanor Finlayson and J. T. Peterson, of Oakley. They had cards of 89.

Rain Washes Out Play In Clay-Court Tourney

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—Rain drenched the courts at the River Forest Tennis Club yesterday and caused postponement of third and fourth round matches in the National Clay Courts tennis tournament.

Although the skies cleared late in the afternoon, the courts were pronounced unfit for play and matches were rescheduled.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	36	20	.643
Boston	33	24	.579
New York	31	24	.564
Washington	31	30	.508
Detroit	30	29	.508
Philadelphia	25	30	.455
Chicago	20	32	.385
St. Louis	18	35	.340

Results June 22

Cleveland 3, New York 1.
Cleveland 7, New York 1.
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 1.
Chicago 16, Washington 3.
Detroit 8, Boston 3.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	35	22	.614
Chicago	34	25	.576
Cincinnati	31	23	.574
Pittsburgh	30	23	.566
Boston	27	25	.519
St. Louis	24	30	.444
Brooklyn	23	34	.404
Philadelphia	14	36	.280

Results June 22

New York 6, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 4, Boston 2.
Only games.

By a Staff Photographer

Alice Marble
Wimbledon Critics Agree She Has: Best All-Round Game; Best Service, and Best Backhand

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 23 (AP)—Every woman in the Wimbledon women's singles tennis tournament has decided how to beat Helen Wills Moody—and they all agree on the method.

First you drive deep to her backhand (hoping meanwhile that she doesn't blast you off the court). Then you run her across the baseline and then—and here's the trick—you produce your trickiest drop shot.

In theory Mrs. Moody will lumber unsuccessfully into the net and miss the ball completely.

Not for years has Wimbledon seen so many women working the drop shot. Kay Stammers, who showed them how effective the shot could be against Mrs. Moody during the Wightman Cup matches, and who probably will get another try at Helen later this week, has been working it well in her early matches.

Anita Lizana worked it so much—though it always has been her favorite shot—that it cost her Tuesday's match against Mme. Rene Mathieu. Hilda Krahwinkel Sperling is another who has suddenly taken a great fancy to it.

Mrs. Moody undoubtedly is vulnerable right now to drives down the backhand lane and shots into the forecourt. The question is whether anybody is strong enough to take command of the play and direct Mrs. Moody's drives against her weakness.

The critics here agree upon these honors in the women's tourney:

Best concentration and tactics—Mrs. Moody.
Best all-around game—Alice Marble.
Best service—Miss Marble.
Best forehand—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska and Mrs. Moody.
Best backhand—Miss Marble.
Best doubles player and most perfect strokes—Sarah Palfrey Fabyan.
Best retriever—Mme. Sperling.

Although the crowd is obviously favoring Mrs. Moody, it is generally agreed that the winner of the tournament is in the upper bracket and that the impending Marble-Jedrzejowska match probably will be the most decisive of the tournament.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

Final Standing

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Dartmouth	9	3	.750
Harvard	8	4	.667
Princeton	7	5	.583
Yale	6	6	.500
Cornell	5	7	.333
Penn	3	9	.250

Result June 22

Harvard 6, Yale 3.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Pedantic Parrakeets

By Laura Benét

Chapter Eight

No homesickness had been allowed to cloud the vacation. Constance had drawn the motto from the blazing plum pudding at the Reinecke's Christmas party—and had admitted that, though an only daughter, she had enjoyed every moment.

Then too, she and Missionary had had work to do; for they had been named editors of the "Seminary Slogan," the school monthly and elected by popular vote. Ethel, being younger, was delegated to collect wisecracks and jokes for the paper.

Those days of leisure passed more swiftly than any of them would have believed possible and knit them all more closely together as friends.

New Year's trod the Seminary corridors with a cheerful rush, vacationists returning brisk and refreshed to the routine of lessons. Since snow and ice kept up their grip on the town, the coasting on many small hills around Bethlehem was magnificent. Dr. Reinecke, whose tastes were still those of a boy, conceived the liberal idea of letting small parties of girls go coasting with those of their teachers who were willing to risk "spills."

After the confinement of rooms and halls and regularity, this was freedom indeed. To guide a sled, to go whizzing down lesser slides on one's own responsibility and hang on breathlessly with six or seven comrades on the more dangerous ones; to get a brief ride by hitching sleds to the hotel sleigh—these were rare times! Ten girls including Constance and Mary, put their Christmas money into a toboggan and spent an exhilarating winter.

Indoors Constance began to write for the "Slogan." She and Missionary, co-editors now, held forth in a tiny hole-in-the-wall on the first floor. A huge, tin cracker box fastened outside its door invited voluntary contributions from all the school.

Happy Thought

One day as they were turning over papers, vainly trying to find something fresh and amusing, Mary remarked: "You know it's a pity Emilie doesn't write for this. They say her stuff is quite good. I think I'll invite her to do some verse. What we've got here is just trash."

"Do ask her," assented Constance, struggling to seem enthusiastic.

"She gets queerer and queerer," continued honest Mary. "She's born for the tropics. These winters in the north freeze her and make her miserable. I wonder why her family doesn't put her in school nearer home. Emmy mopes through the days just like those little birds of hers."

Polly Cutler, who had been helping the others read manuscripts, chimed in: "She does that. Boarding school's a diet that doesn't agree with some. But I'll confess I never saw the Señorita so glum as she is this winter."

Constance was silent. To say one word was to say too much, and there seemed to be nothing she could do, when the thought of Sister Martha and her taste for drawing and lettering crossed her thoughts.

Some days later when they stopped at the Sisters' House, a speedy visit to Sister Martha's room and a whispered suggestion set things going. For Constance knew from remarks among the teachers that the Seminary had been completely puzzled as to how to influence it's most tempestuous member. Especially after the events that took place at Christmas.

"She seems awfully unhappy. Wouldn't the school let her take lessons from you in lettering or book-binding or coloring?" Constance hesitated, then said frankly. "The girls say she has real talent."

"I will see," said Sister Martha, who knew Dr. Reinecke. Her eyes spoke volumes, but she could keep a secret, too. "Don't worry, my dear, she added. "Is this girl a special friend of yours?"

"No, she's not. But she sleeps next to me in the dormitory."

Sister Martha went to see Dr. Reinecke "on business." Constance's visit was never mentioned, and no one knew who started the idea of Emilie's taking lessons at the Sisters' House. But as long as her school work was kept at a certain level, she was permitted to visit Sister Martha twice a week. That talented little lady worked astonishing things. True, a teacher took Emilie over to the house and brought her back; but she kept well out of sight during the precious hour.

The Easter Cards

Sister Martha was by nature a remarkably good teacher. Her pupil soon began to do water color sketches and to make designs of her own. But no amount of invitation on the part of the Slogan editors could persuade her to draw, paint or write anything for that sheet.

And there was a continual feeling of discomfort and strain in the daily meetings between Emilie and Constance. A black curtain had dropped between them. They spoke formally and occasionally asked each other a question—but that was all. Well, it was hard, thought Constance, to arrive again at any feeling of confidence with some one who had not only wantonly copied, but torn up your best work. Emilie had never, by so much as a look, said she was sorry.

When the winter was half over, some of the school straying into Sister Rose's candyshop on an errand, brought back word of new and fascinating Easter cards on sale there.

"You never saw such beauties!" "They're painted in water colors and in the corner of each is a bird—a parrot, a mocking bird or a cardinal!" "Yes, and they're well drawn, too!"

"When can we get some?"

"This first lot is sold out. They went like hot cakes. But Sister Rose told us you can place orders." . . .

Another pile of the cards appeared in due time, and just as swiftly disappeared. So many more were demanded that the secret leaked out. Emilie was the author of them.

"That girl has distinct gifts and ought to be in art school," reported Sister Martha to the principal. "But it is difficult to understand anyone so fiery and sensitive as she is. Except when she's drawing or painting, she never seems truly happy. I persuaded her to do these cards because they help pay for her lessons. That gives her some feeling of independence."

Emilie's expression changed gradually as the days went on. Sometimes she looked positively contented.

One afternoon in mid-March, near St. Patrick's Day, when they were planning a special issue of the newspaper, Constance ran upstairs between first and second classes to collect her wash. The bag was generally tied up and left ready on the foot of her bed on laundry days. But this morning with her thoughts full of business for the Slogan, she had forgotten it. The steep staircase, the long winding corridor seemed uncommonly long and tiresome.

Constance Acts Quickly

Phew, what a strong smell! She sniffed disgustedly. Something was burning! Gus, their janitor, must be lighting a trash fire in the big yard. She hurried past Miss Peterson's small cell, always in bleak though absolute order, dashed into the barn-like spaces of the dormitory and saw a brisk flame mounting, mounting from the charred cover on Millicent Harding's bureau. Millicent must have come up for a few minutes—lighted the gas to find something—laid the burnt match on the bureau top. The match couldn't have gone out, it must have smoldered. . . .

Army posts had regular fire drills and Constance as a child had always loved to go to fire call. An alarm must be turned in at once. Where, oh where, was the alarm box? She ran out into the corridor and found one but a few feet away. Seizing a long window pole, she smashed the glass in the box.

The alarm rang out with such volume that the whole school must surely hear it! This done, she ran back into the bedroom. But in spite of the water she flung on the flames from filled pitchers, they went gaily higher and higher, having obtained a good head start. So Constance, frantically grasping at sheets, blankets and night clothes, threw them in heaps out of the high windows, lest they add more fuel to the fire. Then—she remembered the two little birds. . . .

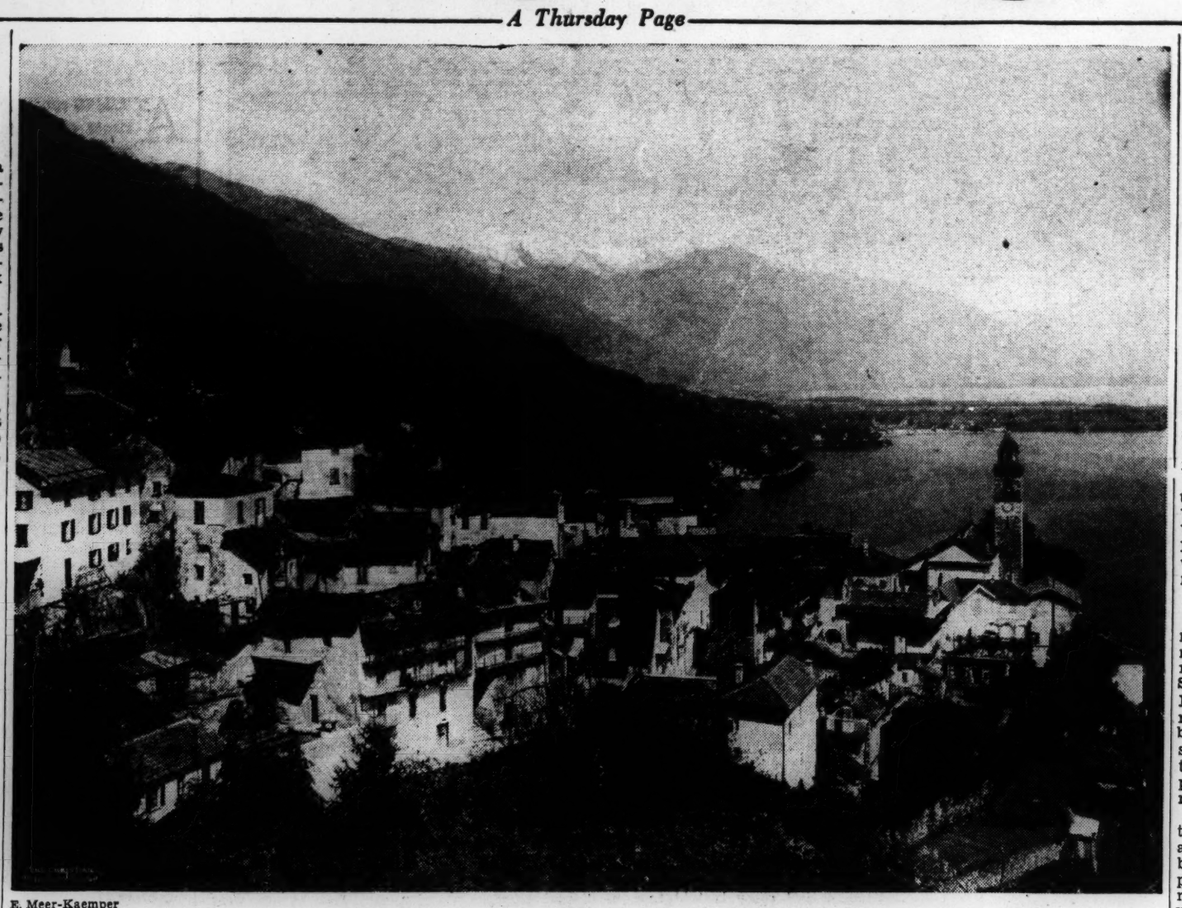
By this time the rooms was black with twists of smoke. Alarmed voices and scurrying feet were sounding on the other floors, but they seemed strangely far away. No one, not even the maids, was apt to mount to the dormitory floor at this hour. Unhooking the cage in which the birds sat, dazed and drooping, Constance started once more for the half-open door leading to the corridor. She reached it with effort, coughing and choking . . . as the smoke swirled around her.

But, once out in the great, stifling hall, dusky at the best of times and now befogged with smoke, she lost her way. Where was that staircase?

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Christmas holidays at the old Moravian Seminary at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, were particularly joyous for Constance Helm, because her carol had won the prize in the school contest and been sung by the choir in the old church on Christmas Eve. Constance's family were in California, too far away for her to spend the holiday season with them. So she and three other girls who had remained at school for the holidays made gifts for one another and had a jolly time altogether. Emilie Valdez, whose pet sky-blue parrakeets had caused Constance many sorrowful hours when one of them had flown away and she had been blamed for it, was spending the vacation with an aunt. Emilie, Constance's dormitory neighbor, had been very unfriendly towards Constance and had even found and destroyed the manuscript of her carol when it was first completed. Happily, Constance, by working hard, had recalled the lines and been able to turn it in in time.



E. Meer-Kaemper

Near Locarno, In Southern Switzerland, Is the Picturesque Village of Ronco, Straggling Along the Shore of Lake Maggiore

It Rains 'Diamonds'

When most people set out on a vacation trip, they leave their old clothes and old shoes at home. Starting forth on a mineral field trip, however, you put on your best old clothes and your most comfortable and serviceable old shoes.

To this, you add a thick pair of cotton gloves, a warm sweater, an old potato sack, a pile of newspapers, and a couple of hammers. These hammers should not be of the variety used about the house but rather the kind employed by the brick layer, which have a chisel back edge of hard steel, or the kind used by the stone mason with a pick.

Last, but by no means least, you take your camera, because there is almost always something very interesting to photograph about an old mine, a quarry or a stone wall.

One fine day last summer found us headed for Herkimer County, New York. We drove over the Cherry Valley Road along the Mohawk River towards Little Falls, the town where tradition says it "rains diamonds."

Diamond Hill

The name "diamonds" is a little misleading, although every good mineralogist knows that there are real diamonds found in the United States, in the State of Arkansas. But the diamonds of Little Falls are really pure quartz crystals, formed by nature into 16-sided diamond-shaped stones, ranging in size from tiny perfect crystals as small as a pin head to some as large as a walnut.

Seeing these crystals for the first time is almost breath taking and almost everyone exclaims "How beautiful! Where were they cut so perfectly?" It always takes several moments for a mineralogist to convince people that the crystals have been found deep down in rocks, and that nature has done all the work. It is the magic of nature that makes it a thrilling adventure to go forth in search of the earth's hidden glories . . . minerals!

We stopped at a gasoline station, outside of the town, and asked the proprietor where we might find "Diamond Hill." He laughed, good naturedly, and replied, "You're right at it, now." Pointing to a hill just behind his gasoline station, he added, "If you're after diamonds, you're a little late. The children were all down here after the rain storm this morning and they scooped up every diamond that they could find. They sell them to collectors, you know. You might take a look around on the hillside, though, you never can tell what you'll find after a rain storm."

We thanked him kindly. Evidently, it did rain diamonds at Little Falls after all. Before we could start our search, he told us how the diamonds were formed. It seems throughout many, many ages, the action of water produced cavities, or geods, in the limestone, which is native to this particular part of New York State. Into these cavities, the pure quartz crystal gathered. As the rock weathered and passed into soil, the crystals were loosened and washed down in the rain. This seemed a very logical procedure, and bore up what our text book had told us in more technical language.

We found only a few very tiny diamonds that afternoon, and we were a little disappointed. After all, we had come a long way to obtain some of the famous crystals for our collection. The gasoline man must have noticed our crestfallen faces for he said, "If you want to try your hand at looking for diamonds right in the stone ledge, I'll tell you where to go."

On the Stone Ledge

We were eager to be directed and soon we were on our way to Middleville. It was easy to find the ledges and we hurried out of the car with our sledge hammers, eager to tackle the hardest rock imaginable.

We were a little disheartened, although we did obtain some nice crystals of dolomite, for which we were not really searching, when a pleasant looking man appeared from out of nowhere, and said mildly, "Looking for diamonds?" Small John, aged six, had just found a small diamond crystal in a cavity.

"Oh yes—we're looking," we answered politely.

"Find anything like this?" he asked, and came a little closer, holding up a stone, with a crystal in it as big as an acorn.

"Oh!—did you find that—?" We could hardly believe our eyes. "Here?"

He smiled. "Yes—and a lot more."

"Our little boy found this one." We held up John's specimen.

"That's very good—for a little boy," said the man. "Walk along with me, sonny, and I'll show you a few stray crystals."

We all walked along, and the man, using a tiny rake, brought to light several small but perfectly formed specimens.

"Here you are," he said. "I collect every day, because I live in that house over there."

By this time, we were all so hot and thirsty, we had had enough hammering for one day. We bought a reasonable, and very nice crystal, for our collection, thanked the gentleman and crawled back to the car.

The honors of the day went to John who insisted on talking about his success all the way back to the small hotel where we planned to pass the night, before continuing with our mineralogy trip into Massachusetts by way of the Mohawk Trail, in search of Indian Cross Stones.

Janet P. Johl

Birds That Decorate

By Craven Hill

Fellow of the Zoological Society

The habits of wild birds have long occupied the attention of ornithologists, but there are still quite a number of things about birds that we do not know. One of these was brought to my notice the other day by a reader who lives in Staffordshire, England, who reported that a pair of blackbirds, nesting in a hedge in his garden, had suddenly decided to decorate their home with bits of paper. As soon as the nest had been completed, both birds flew up to it with the paper, which they attached, in very painstaking fashion, to the outer side of the nest, by jabbing it in among the twigs.

"On the face of it," wrote my correspondent, "this seems a most foolish thing to do, for whereas the nest by itself would have been comparatively inconspicuous, the white paper attached to it immediately catches the eye. Can you tell me what caused these apparently witless birds to behave like this? Can it be that they have a sense of beauty and are consciously trying to decorate their home?"

It is, of course, dangerous to dogmatize in a matter of this kind. Clearly, one has to try to decide whether such actions on the birds' part are the result of an innate sense of "beauty," or of an unconscious inspiration which, for want of a better term, we call instinct. That is a question which I, for one, would rather not answer. All the same, I do think that my correspondent, in suggesting that the birds have an artistic sense—albeit very crudely developed—is somewhere near the truth.

The Ravens' Efforts

Although I cannot remember ever having seen a blackbird's nest decorated in this fashion, I have seen the nests of other birds so adorned, and it is plain that this instinct to decorate a completed nest occasionally takes some very odd forms.

One of the first nests I ever saw was one that had been very curiously decorated by its feathered owners, a pair of ravens.

Now, ravens are not among the "original" birds. They seldom depart from the recognized ways and habits of their species. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred, a raven's nest is composed of sticks and twigs, the interior being lined with some kind of soft material such as wool or moss. This nest, however, was the exception. Tucked away among the outer sticks were odd bits of rubbish.

Then, too, I recall once being asked to examine the nest of a chaffinch in the New Forest in Hampshire. Normally, a chaffinch's nest is among the most difficult of all birds' nests to locate. Built of green moss, hair, wool, and feathers, so closely woven that even the outside feels as soft as felt, it is beautifully concealed by protective coloring, especially when placed, as it often is, in the fork of the lower branches of a tree, or in a bush.

But the chaffinches of which I write were distinctly original, for their nest, built in a thorn-bush about four feet from the ground, was visible for quite a long distance. Instead of matching its surroundings as it should have done, it stood out boldly from them by reason of a large number of small bits of newspaper which had been actually built into the structure of the nest. It was not very difficult to discover how these "artistic" birds had obtained this unconventional material, for on the ground, a few yards away from the bush, lay an old newspaper, some of the weather-stained sheets of which had a very torn and tattered appearance.

Flower Decorations

Brightly colored flowers sometimes appeal to the artistic eye of a nesting bird. The buzzard, for example, fierce bird of prey though he is, will sometimes deliberately pick a few flowers and tuck them in among the sticks of his nest.

I remember reading, some time ago, of a buzzard's nest, placed on a rocky ledge in the Welsh mountains, which was profusely decorated with the little white flowers of the mountain ash. Quite plainly, the birds' artistic sense in this case had been developed at the expense of their sense of security, for the gay, flower-dotted nest, like that of my chaffinch, was visible for some distance. Had it been built on orthodox lines it would, at the same distance, have taken an expert to spot it.

Other objects, apt to appeal to the artistic eye of some birds, are shells. The oyster-catcher will often decorate her nest—if one may dignify by that title the small depression in the sand that she makes—with shells. So will the Kentish plover. But I am not so sure that the latter bird, at any rate, does not have other reasons besides the purely artistic.

I remember once looking at a Kentish plover's nest—it was little more than a mere scratching in the sand—before the bird had actually laid her eggs. Surrounded by the little telltale circle of shells that she had brought up, it seemed that it would be a most conspicuous home, the shells drawing one's attention to the eggs. But later, when the eggs were deposited, one saw that, with the shell border to "hide" them, the eggs were extremely difficult to locate. They might very well have been shells themselves!

The Bower-Bird

But if we want to find birds whose artistic sense seems to dominate the whole species, we shall have to go to Australia, where live those wonderful creatures, the bower-birds.

Of bower-birds there are many varieties, but all have the curious habit of decorating the "bower," or elaborately woven "playground" rather resembling a tunnel, that they make. The bowers may be decorated with shells, feathers or flowers, the last being renewed as they fade.

In one case a bower-bird even decorated its retreat with the bright wing cases of a certain beetle, which were arranged not only symmetrically but also in exact size, according to the measurements of the wings.

Even when kept in captivity, the bower-birds do not lose their instinct to beautify their homes. I have seen the bowers of some of these birds kept in England and, even though handicapped by lack of flowers, the birds' artistic instincts found their natural outlet. In the bowers were pink and blue bus tickets, scraps of silver paper, and so on—in fact, every brightly colored oddment that could be collected from the public who came to see them.

Songs of Engines

When I awake in the deep purple curve of night,
I faintly hear the engines in the yard,
Like great beasts, friendly and companionable,
That with their breathing unobtrusively
Accompany the thoughts of midnight hours.

I hear a train, getting up steam to leave
For a far town; then whistle down the night
A pleasant tune that dwindles into slender notes
Along the further caverns of the dark,
Singing, "Good night, good-by."

Then faintly ringing from another line
Another rail-song spirals into sound,
Spirals to the full round volume of a tune
Sung by a train that's swiftly coming home,
Sung by a train that's happy to be home.

Still, in between the songs of the long trains,
The little shunting engines gently puff
And swing the freight cars into place with care;
So quietly behind my thoughts they move,
Blowing their silver blossoms to the stars,
And to their soothing song, again I sleep.

ERICA SELFRIDGE

From the Old Curiosity Shop

"Amphibolos orukter" is not a reptile of the Mesozoic Era whose fossilized skeleton has remained as a challenge and puzzle to zoologists. It is a combination locomotive, mud scow and ditch digger built by a Philadelphia engineer, Oliver Evans, in 1804.

What an odd sight it must have been to Philadelphians of that day, to see such a heavy lumbering contraption as "Old Amphi-rukter" come rumbling down the main streets of the city, land with a splash in the Schuylkill river, and go about its business of cleaning docks and removing sand bars from the river. The small model shown in the illustration was constructed by Greville Bathe, who presented it to the Franklin Institute, where it is on display in the Marine Transportation Section.

The equipment consisted of a steam engine with a long iron boiler set in brickwork, and digging machinery which consisted of a chain of buckets like the patented Evans grain elevators, operated from one end of the scow. Iron-shod wooden wheels were built to propel the Orukter on land, while a paddle-wheel arrangement was built in the stern to take care of river voyages.

The great day of completion arrived at the end of June, 1805. Workmen finished the wheels and fastened them on the wooden axles. The engineer got up steam, the helmsman mounted to his precarious seat, and the doors of the shop were opened wide.

An Unexpected Delay

Out came Amphibolos orukter—but faltered and broke down after traveling only a few scow lengths. The wheels were not strong enough to support the weight of 15½ tons. There was no money left to build new wheels but, loyal to their employer, the Evans workmen fitted new ones to the vehicle without wages.

Then without further mishap the first steam locomotive in America rolled ponderously up Market Street toward Center Square on July 13, 1805. Evans planned to exhibit his achievement there for several days, the workmen to receive compensation at the rate of 25 cents a head from people gathered to watch the machine progress along its route. Not a very large percentage paid up.

With its high pressure engine exhausting regularly, the scow finally traveled to the wharves of the Schuylkill and thence down river to the mouth of the Delaware.

Too Slow to Be Useful

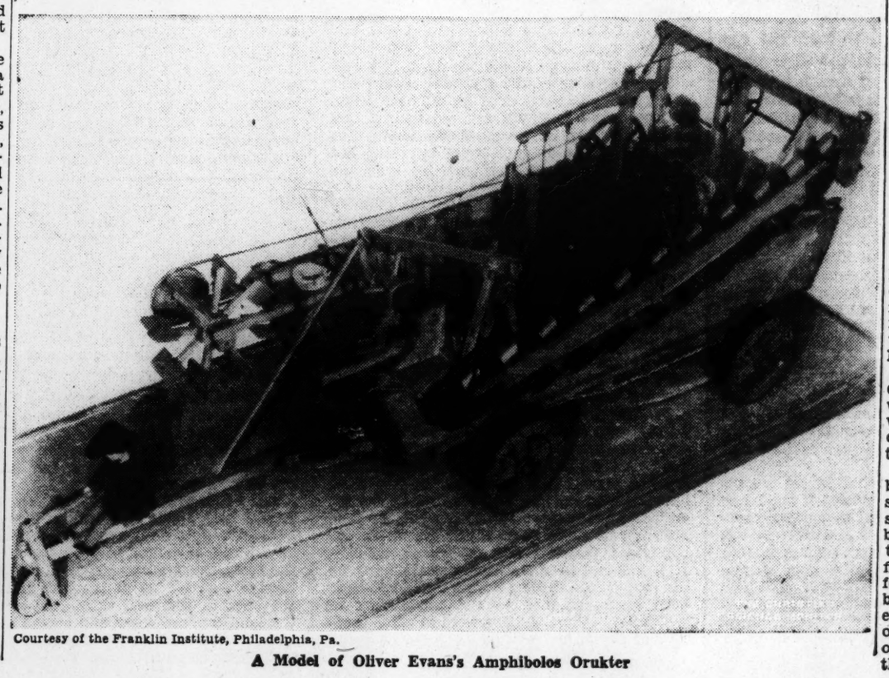
Returning to Philadelphia it was tied up at the foot of Market Street. City officials then expressed their approval of its performance and handed over the warrant enabling Evans to obtain the purchase money, which, it had been stipulated beforehand, was to be $50 a year for the use of the machine.

Evans had been very much impressed with the possibility of operating vehicles on wheels with steam power, and while he was in Wales and England a few years before, he carried on numerous experiments. In America, however, he was given no encouragement. People scoffed at his ideas, and when the Orukter was finished he took to making flour mill machinery again. It was a better paying proposition and carried with it none of the heartaches that marked his first and last attempt at steam locomotion.

People laughed at the Amphibolos Orukter because it made only four miles an hour which was much too slow, they said, ever to be of use.

Evans in 1813 predicted: "The time will come when people will travel in stages moved by steam engines from one city to another, almost as fast as birds can fly, 15 to 20 miles per hour." He was way ahead of his time in the field of thermodynamics, and there is no telling how far he would have gone if his life had not been colored by a feeling of injustice and bitterness at the lack of sympathetic public support.

Herbert B. Nichols



Courtesy of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.

A Model of Oliver Evans's Amphibolos Orukter

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The Home Forum

Shakespeare's Aunt

TELL us (we said to Vespasian Pentico, after he had won the Nobel Prize) about the great masters you have known and what they have said and done. It is a boring subject, he said. I have heard H. G. Wells say he was sorry he was late; I have heard nearly all the distinguished of the younger generation apologize for being early. I have seen W. B. Yeats fast asleep under a detective novel, Æ buying a newspaper, Aldous Huxley in the tube, and Mr. Shaw reading advertisements. Mr. Priestley led me on sole and took me for a ride because I had reviewed his books badly. I once sat next to a lady novelist for whom Boy Scouts, Fire Brigades, and the Police of most counties had been looking for a fortnight. They ended by digging for her in Surrey. . . . When all the time she was having dinner with you, Mr. Pentico? we said. Boys, this looks like a story. It is more, said Vespasian Pentico. It is a lie—but you asked me to talk. The fact is, he said, when I put my mind to the matter, I hardly ever remember seeing a famous writer when he was not eating or drinking. In my mind's eye, I see them all like specimens in a zoological garden, pecking, chewing, gnawing, perpetually occupied with their mouths. It is a boring subject.

* * *

WE WERE (WE reporters said) prepared to be bored. That is the chief error of your profession, he replied. Why interview famous writers, why ask about them? They are nothing, a mere collection of cameras, typewriters, reflecting mirrors. They are uninteresting as people, for they have no lives of their own. You should go and interview the families of great writers or the originals of some of their characters. They are the interesting people. How remarkable a family that has produced a famous writer! Think of their feelings, how they like or don't like it, how it affects them. Imagine what you would feel like if you had a father or sister or aunt or brother who would almost certainly put you in his books, distort your character, catch your foibles, supply you with thoughts and feelings you have probably never had, put you through impossible or distasteful adventures. Imagine being Smith to your friends, but in some novel appearing as Dreadful Warning or Common Fallacy. Imagine, too, the whispers that go round. Will Father recognize himself and explode, does Auntie guess, isn't that what we have always said about the Robertson woman, and What Will the Firm Do? Imagine the faces of the Galsworthy family as they read about the Forsytes; imagine Hamlet giving you the low-down on Shakespeare. Obviously, if you want a story (Vespasian Pentico said to us) I am the last person you would come to. Life—he said—is always more interesting than fiction. Mr. Micawber was Dickens's father and is generally regarded as a comic character. Now, I do not share the opinion. In life, Mr. Micawber must have been a sinister disaster. The perpetual optimist is a joke in fiction, but a catastrophe to his family. Becky Sharp, on the other hand, I suspect of being delightful when Thackeray was not making notes about her. What thin diagrams they are in fiction, what theories, puppets, hobby horses and King Charles's heads they all are; yet in life how plump, foursquare and substantial they must have been.

* * *

YOU MAY TAKE it from me—said Vespasian Pentico—that an author is usually a liability to his family, whereas it is rare to find a family which is not an asset to an author. You should interview the assets. They are always nicer than the writers they have produced; and, in the case of novelists, usually more intelligent. It is not, of course, hard to be more intelligent than a novelist. Novels about novelists, poets, dramatists, painters, all reveal the awful truth that ordinary people—as aesthetic snobbery describes them—are ten times more interesting.

Tolstoy was greater than his wife, but is he more engrossing as a person? I think not. In thinking about Van Gogh, are we not haunted by the fascinating shadow of his brother, and has not Wordsworth's sister the same quality? Mrs. Milton must have been a woman of stamina, and think of the family who befriended Hans Andersen. There is an astonishing living novelist, called Smith, whose brother is so devoted to him, so intoxicated by his glamour, that he has been known to pass himself off as the celebrated Mr. Smith, accidentally or purposely I do not know. He does not know himself. "I liked your last book, Mr. Smith," people say, and he, the wrong Mr. Smith, smiles with delight and, before he knows what he is doing, he says: "I'm glad you liked it." The real Mr. Smith, efficient in his greatness, is not capable of such fascinating duplicity. I dine at times with another great one who is brought to the restaurant by his brother who waits outside until we have finished, collects the precious charge and delivers him safely to his house. They are afraid the great one will get lost in London. Always as we sit eating oysters, sole normandie, duck and cherries, my mind wanders to the other brother who is eating sandwiches at a taxi drivers' snack bar next door or walking up and down patiently outside. He's the man I would like to be with.

* * *

WHAT CONCLUSION DO you draw from this? (we asked Vespasian Pentico). First, he said, that as usual you reporters are missing the real story, but that is the indelible mark of your profession. Secondly, that the world is all wrong. We are told that lives of great men all remind us we should make our lives sublime; when really they tell us we should aim at being related to them. To be Shakespeare's aunt, that should be the aim of every wise man and woman.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Still Life

A PELICAN in stiff repose:
From solemn beak to crimson toes—
Even the stilt he stands upon—
Rose-illumined in the dawn.

PEARL RIGGS CROUCH

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"THE ROAD—WINTER": *A Colored Lithograph by Currier & Ives*

AN INTERESTING story is told in connection with "The Road—Winter," one of the most popular of the prints published by Currier and Ives. It seems that the print was secretly made by the staff of Currier and Ives as a Christmas gift for their employer. The two persons in the sleigh are none other than Nathaniel Currier and his wife. So pleased was Mr. Currier with the print that he proceeded to issue it as one of his many pictorial publications in 1858.

In recent years interest has been renewed in this American folk art. While these issues of prints may have been looked upon as commercial and intended for popular and untutored taste, we are inclined today to find in them a fresh quality and spontaneity, characteristics prized by modern painters and print makers. The Currier and Ives prints were prolifically produced and served the average taste in an age given to pioneering and industrialism. If these prints were not "artistic" in the restricted sense, they certainly pertained vitally to the American life of their time. The more snobbish artists, finding the home atmosphere unsympathetic, sought refuge abroad. Consequently their pictures bear little relation to America.

From the Currier and Ives prints we gain some idea of hobbies, fashions, delight in nature, flowers, animals. It is a genre, or people's art prompted by fashion and the market, and by no imposing aesthetic motives. Paradoxically, a half century later, sophisticated painters were striving to achieve the naïve characteristics of these earlier commercial pictures.

Appreciation

You were playing the "Moonlight Sonata."
Outside it was raining faster and faster.
The rhythm of your notes was like the feet
Of the raindrops as they touched the pavement.
Your hands made shadows on the ivory
As they flew across the keys—
You were lost in a world of your own,
And we were lost in worlds you created.

LOUISE MORGAN CLARKE

But for a Robin's Song—

UNTIL last year, for twenty-five years, I had not stayed twelve consecutive months in any one country. My home was wherever I hung my hat. I remember I said that one night to Mac Young . . . in the heart of the Gobi Desert. We had left our sleeping bags in a saddle of the ridge while we watched a herd of sheep from behind the shelter of a rock. Not a breath of wind had stirred the grass until just as the sun sank below the western peaks; then the evening breeze came lazily up the valley, played for an instant among the rocks, and passed over the crest. Instantly there were startled snorts, a rush of feet, and the hillside lay empty in the twilight shadows. The abrupt ending to the peaceful scene left us thoughtful. . . .

"Let's go home," I said to Mac, and, as we rode on in the stillness of the summer night, I thought of what the word had meant to me since I had begun to wander. Tonight "home" was the spot where we had left our sleeping-bags on the saddle between the peaks! In the painted desert of Gobi; in steaming Borneo jungles; among palm trees on the enchanted islands of the East Indies; in the wilderness of Korean forests; on the summit of the Himalayas; along the fog-bound shores of Bering Sea—wherever I made my camp fire, there was "home."

Once I almost stayed a full twelve months in New York, but a robin spoiled it all. I had a penthouse on the roof of a building overlooking Central Park. My apartment was filled with Chinese things, paintings four hundred years old, a beautiful gold lacquer chest made for a Ming Emperor; silks and embroideries from the Forbidden City of old Peking. The roof was a lovely garden, bright with flowers and shrubs and even a fountain. Early one morning I was asleep in my bedroom. It was spring and the door was open wide; sunshine poured in like a golden flood. Vaguely in my dreams I seemed to hear a bird's note. It was clearer as I slowly came to consciousness, a rippling flood of song. I thought I was in my tent in the desert, but my eyes opened to my New York bedroom. I got up and went quietly to the door. Just outside on the edge of the fountain sat a robin singing his heart out. And he sang my heart out too. For suddenly I realized that it was spring; that the birds were flying north; that long black lines of geese were streaking the sky over the desert in Mongolia; that the rivers from the mountains were running full. And I was in New York, held by the invisible threads of civilization. I couldn't go. Thousands of dollars in lectures; a book to write; engagements for weeks ahead.

But couldn't I go? What use to me of the money if it didn't make me happy? How could I write a book if I were miserable doing it? Were any engagements too important to be broken? I knew it was no use. I was in the grip of the old wanderlust which has ever drawn me out upon the open road. . . .

A few weeks later I was on the edge of the Gobi. The long brown line of loaded camels was already winding its way across the desert to our rendezvous at the "Valley of the Jewels." The first night in camp I was supremely happy. I lay in my fur bag looking at the blue cloth above me, at my rifle and revolver in the accustomed place slung to the tentpole, at field glasses and duffle sack beside my head. My old friend Walter Granger slept at my side. If it had not been for that robin singing on my roof garden in New York I would still have been there, chained to the conventions of civilization.—From the Foreword to "This Business of Exploring," by ROY CHAPMAN ANDREWS. (New York: Putnam.)

ПРАВИЛЬНОЕ ПРИСПОСОБЛЕНИЕ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ИНОГДА в жизни людей возникают какие нибудь новые обстоятельства, которые требуют, чтобы к ним были приноровлены привычки и образ жизни. Счастливы те люди, которые идут на это охотно, когда это от них требуется. Впрочем, возможно быть счастливым и благополучным и при таких обстоятельствах, которые можно считать затруднительными, но для этого нужно, чтобы человек меньше о себе думал, а что касается своего спокойствия и счастия, больше полагался на духовную правду, нежели на материальные условия своего существования.

Очень многие в конце концов начинают убеждаться, что вовсе не обязательно, чтобы трудные условия жизни длились бесконечно. Все возможно изменить и при этом изменить к общему благу всех заинтересованных. Однако, бывает и так, что наше желанье приноровиться к каким нибудь условиям жизни вовсе не оправдывается необходимостью. Как часто мы слышим,—к сожалению, даже слишком часто,—как люди говорят о создавшемся неблагополучном положении вещей приблизительно в следующих выражениях: "Раньше меня это очень тревожило, но теперь я как-то свыкся с этим положением." Даже с каким нибудь болезненным физическим недугом можно до такой степени освоиться, чтобы окончательно перестать ожидать своего от него избавленья.

Правильное применение ученья Христианской Науки дало многим людям возможность освободиться и освободить других от страданий и иных неприятных переживаний,—даже таких, которые длились с давних пор. Ученье это раз'ясняет нам исцеления которые творил Христос Иисус,—исцеленья всех видов,—и делает их возможными и в наши дни.

Равнодушное отношение к расстроенному состоянию вещей становится врагом прогресса и многие начинают понимать, что какой нибудь исход необходим. Принятое решенье идти вперед правильными путями, заботясь при этом о всеобщем благе, влечет за собой приведенье в полный порядок нарушенных условий жизни, что неминуемо должно выразиться в улучшенных обстоятельствах в смысле мира, здоровья и спокойствия.

Павел совершал много исцелений, благодаря тому, чему он научился из наставлений Иисуса. Однажды он исцелил хромого от рожденья. Этот интересный случай, о котором рассказывается в четырнадцатой главе Деяний Апостолов, произошел в Листре, где Павел проповедывал. В рассказе этом говорится о том, как Павел увидел, что человек этот "имеет веру для получения исцеления." Ясно, что калека не относился безразлично к своему состоянию, хотя терпел его всю жизнь. Вероятно, ему все же чудилось, хотя бы и очень смутно, что и для него есть возможность лучшей участи.

И вот, Павел повелел ему встать на ноги, и он встал. Человек этот понял, что избавленьем своим он обязан тому, что Павел признал в нем совершенство духовной индивидуальности человека, и поняв это, он,—как гласит далее рассказ—"тотчас вскочил и стал ходить" (Деянья 14:10). Человек этот находился в толпе, слушавшей речи Павла, но вера его была так велика, что он привлек к себе внимание Павла, который именно к нему и обратился. Последний на это мысленно реагировал, вследствие чего в жизни калеки произошла счастливая перемена, так как в смысле своего физического состоянья он стал вполне нормальным человеком.

Внимательно изучая Библию и труды Мэри Бэкер Эдди, автор этой статьи стал постепенно приобретать способность различать ложное представленье о человеке от подлинного, так же по отношению к самому себе, и в связи с этим у него возросло желанье преодолевать это ложное ощущенье своего я и заменять его подлинным. Он к тому же понял, что та черта человеческого характера, которая обычно называется эгоизмом, является виновницей всевозможного вида чувства связанности, которым страдают люди и которое определенно мешает им наслаждаться ежедневной жизнью. Усилье преодолевать день за днем в своем характере то, что не сходно с Разумом Христа и, наоборот, проявлять Богоподобные качества привело к таким положительным результатам, как счастье, здоровье и растущее обилье блага во всем.

Таким образом, благодаря изученью, о котором говорилось выше, человек научается распознавать ложное в своей собственной ментальности. Когда же ложные мысли уступают место познанью истины, которая освобождает, то в результате обретается больше счастья и более гармоничная жизнь.

Павел, очевидно, видел, что человек склонен поддаваться искушенью и покоряться ложному положенью вещей вместо того, чтобы пытаться из него выйти. Оттого он однажды и написал (Ефесяне 5:14): "Встань, спящий, и воскресни из мертвых, и осветит тебя Христос." Как-бы долго и упорно не длилось какое-нибудь нежелательное положенье вещей, человек может очнуться и увидеть свет Христа. Если только человек пожелает очнуться ментально, пожелает сделать нужное усилье для приобретенья духовной гармонии путем духовного пониманья, то для него и не будет никакой надобности подчиняться длящемуся разладу и ограниченьям.

Когда мы быстро и честно распознаем нереальность каких нибудь негармоничных обстоятельств, то это не значит, что надо на это жаловаться или удручающе критиковать других. Нас это должно скорее побудить к исканью такого правильного приспособления к обстоятельствам, которое будет результатом искренних молитв и лучшего пониманья Бога и Его путей, пониманья, приобретенного через Христианскую Науку. Страх, своеволье, желанье господствовать и другие ложные привычки мышленья, нарушающие гармонию, могут быть окончательно удалены, если мы будем лояльно свидетельствовать о совершенстве Бога и человека. Когда мы исправляем при помощи Истины ложное мышленье, то это неизменно очищает и обогащает нашу жизнь.

Mrs. Эдди пишет в "Miscellaneous Writings" (стр. 321), "Сердце мое преисполнено радостью, что каждый уходящий год видит, как неизменно крепнет успех идеи Истины в Христианской Науке; что каждый грядущий год является свидетелем того, как постепенно выравниваются весы, все больше наклоняясь в сторону Бога, превосходства Духа; а видно это из того, что Истина одерживает победу над заблужденьем, здоровье над болезнью, Жизнь над смертью и Душа над чувством."

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Harry I. Hunt, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.]

Goal of the Covered Wagon

ON THE following day, we turned our backs upon dust and sand and searing heat, for the austere serene beauty of Oregon reached out its arms and took us to its bosom. We found it first in the Blue Hills—mountains they would be in the East—with their precious shade and the dignity of their trees. If there be more stately things born of earth than the dark pagoda-like contours of Oregon's spruces, the eyes of our party have yet to look thereon.

The shade and sunlight and trees, the deep valleys and suddenly opening vistas of the Blue Hills, were only a prologue for the beauty and drama to follow. The road that followed the Emigrant Trail through valleys and about heights . . . led us in the late afternoon to the crest of the final ridge, and beyond this the land dropped away and spread out, broad and undulating, toward where the horizon melted in the sunset haze.

The road led downward, curving and zigzagging until it dwindled to a thread. Houses in the valley were tiny pin dots, dwarfed into nothingness by the majestic sweep of the plain. This was strangely checkered with great rectangles of varying tint—some bright gold, some luminous green, others brown. As far as we could see, the land was patched with these contrasting harlequin hues.

At length we understood. It was wheat, thousands of acres of wheat upon which we looked. This patchwork land, placid and glamorous in the long light of the sinking sun, was the goal toward which the covered wagons drove. Here was an unreluctant soil, giving of its abundance, uncajoled by irrigation. The great burgeoning fields manifested to us what the emigrants came to find. Here in endless permutations of yellow and brown, was the gold at the end of the rainbow.—From "The Family Flivvers to Frisco," by FREDERICK F. VAN DE WATER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Right Adjustment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AT TIMES conditions arise in human experience which demand an adjustment of one's habits and manner of living, and happy are those who can readily adjust themselves when necessary. However, as one becomes more unselfish and relies more upon spiritual truth and less upon material conditions for comfort and happiness, it is possible to be happy and well even under what may be regarded as difficult circumstances.

Many are learning that difficult conditions need not continue indefinitely, but can be corrected in ways that bring blessings to all involved. There is sometimes a temptation to adjust oneself to conditions in regard to which adjustment is not justified. Too frequently one hears a discordant situation spoken of in such terms as, "I used to be disturbed by it, but now I have grown used to it." One may even settle into a physically painful experience to such an extent that release from it is no longer expected.

The correct application of the teachings of Christian Science has enabled many to free themselves and others from pain and other discordant experiences, even those of long standing. These teachings explain and make possible of achievement today the healing work which Jesus did along all lines.

Indifference to discord is a foe to progress, and many are awakening to the need for advancement out of such a condition. To determine to go forward in all right ways, and at the same time to bless others, will bring an adjustment of conditions which must inevitably result in greater peace, health, and harmony.

Paul, who did much healing through what he understood of Jesus' teachings, once healed a man who had been crippled from birth. This interesting incident, as related in the fourteenth chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, occurred at Lystra, where Paul had been preaching. It is recorded that Paul perceived that this man "had faith to be healed." Evidently the man had not become indifferent to his condition, even though it had been present all of his life. He saw, though perhaps dimly, that another and better experience was possible for him.

So Paul commanded him to stand, and he did so. And as he realized his freedom, brought about by Paul's recognition of the perfection of man's spiritual individuality, the account reads (Acts 14:10), "He leaped and walked." The man was one of a crowd listening to Paul, and yet his faith was so great that it attracted Paul's attention, and he addressed the man. His mental response resulted in the life of the cripple being joyously changed, as his physical condition was restored to normality.

The earnest study of the Bible and the works of Mary Baker Eddy has brought to the writer the ability to detect, and the deep desire to overcome, as fast as possible, a false sense of self, and to acquire the true. The human trait commonly called selfishness was found to be responsible for many forms of limitation, which were definitely lessening the joys of daily experience. As a result, happiness, health, and a greater abundance of good along all lines have resulted from daily effort to conquer that which is unlike the Mind of Christ, and to express Godlikeness.

Thus one learns, through this study, what is wrong in one's own mentality; and when wrong thinking is supplanted by knowing the truth that makes free, the result is greater happiness and a more harmonious experience.

Paul evidently discerned the temptation to yield to rather than to arise out of false conditions, when he wrote at one time (Ephesians 5:14), "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." No matter how long an undesirable condition has seemed to persist, one may awaken from it and see the Christ-light. No one need be in subjection to continued discord and limitation, if he is willing to awaken mentally and make the needful effort toward harmony through spiritual understanding.

An honest, alert recognition of the unreality of an inharmonious condition does not involve complaining. Nor should it lead to non-constructive criticism of others. Rather, it should definitely encourage one to seek that right adjustment of the situation which results from sincere prayer and a better understanding of God and His ways, acquired through Christian Science. Fear, self-will, domination, and other wrong habits of thought which interfere with harmony, can be definitely eliminated when one is faithful in bearing witness to the perfection of God and man. To correct wrong thinking with Truth invariably purifies and enriches one's present experience.

Mrs. Eddy writes in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 321), "My heart is filled with joy, that each receding year sees the steady gain of Truth's idea in Christian Science; that each recurring year witnesses the balance adjusted more on the side of God, the supremacy of Spirit; as shown by the triumphs of Truth over error, of health over sickness, of Life over death, and of Soul over sense."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Honeysuckle in Virginia

HONEYSUCKLE vines rioting
over the old rail fences;
over the ground,
mingling with the wild strawberries;
clambering up the trees
into the tree tops;
their creamy blossoms wafting
a breath-taking fragrance
out over the landscape—
honeysuckle fragrance
everywhere
over the Virginia landscape!

RUTH E. MASSEY

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 13-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1938

Harvard in 302d Year Stands Under Spotlight Glow of Commencement

Washington Approves 39 Bay State Projects

In Boston Today

PWA Plans Set At $18,491,816

Notice that 39 projects involving expenditure of $18,491,816 in Massachusetts are in line for final action at Washingtin in the PWA lending-spending program was received today by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley from the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. The letter was written by Assistant Adminisrator H. A. Gray.

With the approval of President Roosevelt and recommendation of the Emergency Administration of Public Works, the projects can be started after the State or the cities

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Trade Asks Study Of Jobless Fund

Elimination of the 1 per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund would bankrupt that fund within two years "if the present depression continues," George L. Barnes, legislative counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, warned today.

Mr. Barnes appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee today to urge careful study of unemployment compensation before any drastic action is taken. He charged the movement for elimination of the employee contribution

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Revere Report Due Tomorrow

The third phase of the Special Suffolk County Grand Jury's inquiry into crime conditions in Revere, Mass., was completed today and the Jury will submit a report tomorrow to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick.

This was announced by prosecuting officials as the Jury adjourned early and went home. The investigating panel has heard about 40 witnesses this week in connection with horse race gambling operations in the resort city.

It was reported that about 12 persons will be indicted by the Jury tomorrow, in addition to the 39 indicted last week at the conclusion of the second phase of the inquiry. The fourth, and possibly last, topic will be considered next week.

Stores Warned On Expansion

Although 1937 was "distinctly" a good year for department store business, the Harvard University Bureau of Business Research today warned such stores that it was "doubtful whether inventories should be expanded in anticipation of a large Fall or Christmas business" this year. "The bottom of the depression has not been reached," added Carl N. Schmalz, Chief of the Bureau, in its 18th annual report on operating results of department and specialty stores.

In 1937, the report stated, "dollar sales were four per cent above those for 1936 and at the highest point since 1931." Among major factors preventing 1937 from being "the best year since 1929" for the stores, shorter working hours and higher labor costs were mentioned.

Class of 1913 Hears Talks By Notables

By Ralph W. Porter, Harvard '13
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23—The Harvard "Baker's Dozen," the Class of 1913, moved into the last lap today of a four-day round of reunion activities celebrating its silver jubilee. During these four days many friendships started in Cambridge 29 years ago were renewed and made firmer, while happy episodes, soaring back on memory's wings, enlivened the conversation among the "Old Grads."

While the reunion placed the emphasis on gaiety, there were serious moments injected into the occasion through round-table discussions conducted by members of the Class high in business and governmental circles. This innovation was introduced to give classmates an opportunity to discuss personally with leaders major movements taking place in the world today.

On Monday, members of the Class, wives, and children, an army some 1,000 strong, moved into Cambridge from all parts of the world. The elders were quick to note changes in and about Harvard Square wrought by 25 years of progress, while many of the sons and daughters from far places were seeing Harvard for the first time. Into the Yard marched the army in family platoons; for the dormitories, some of which housed Washington's soldiers, were to be "home" for a few days. Up well-worn but spotless stairs they climbed to rooms where Harvard's great of earlier years had studied—and played.

Received by President

Many were the interruptions, accompanied by the thud of dropping luggage, as old friends met with an "Hello, Bill, I haven't seen you since—" or words to that effect.

More of the same all the after-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Harvard Citations

Recipients of Harvard University's honorary degrees and the citations read by Dr. James B. Conant, President, were as follows:

Frank R. Lillie, Dean of the Division of Biological Sciences at the University of Chicago, Doctor of Science—"A marine biologist honored and admired both for his own investigation and for his ability to aid his fellow workers as Dean at Chicago and Director at Woods Hole."

John Whorf, Boston artist, Master of Arts—"An expert employing a difficult and brilliant medium, who catches with his brush the everchanging light and shade on land and water."

George R. Agassiz of Boston, President of the Harvard Alumni Association and former President of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, Doctor of Laws—"A devoted son of Harvard who bears a famous name; he has given freely of his time and store of wisdom that man's learning might advance."

James Phinney Baxter, III, President of Williams College, Doctor of Laws—"In this University an inspiring teacher and successful administrator, now the President of his alma mater; his Harvard past guarantees Williams' future."

Wendell M. Stanley, biochemist with the Rockefeller Institute, Princeton, N. J., Doctor of Science—"A biochemist who has cooperated effectively with plant pathologists; his isolation of a crystalline, filterable virus has turned a new page in the history of medicine."

Edward Bruce, artist and lawyer of New York City and member of the Federal Government's Commission on Fine Arts, Doctor of Arts—"A selfless artist who has organized the work of others that the beauty of our Federal buildings might be enhanced."

Charles H. McIlwain, Eaton Professor of Science of Government at Harvard University, Doctor of Laws—"A political scientist learned in the history of the law; those who seek to understand Anglo-Saxon government must drink deeply from his well."

Irving Langmuir, research chemist with General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., Doctor of Science—"Nobel laureate in chemistry, but yet a physicist; his penetrating studies of solid surfaces have aided both industry and science."

Herbert E. Winlock, archaeologist and Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, Doctor of Arts—"An archaeologist widely known for his excavations of ancient princely tombs, now a museum director who reveals artistic treasure to rich and poor alike."

Charles Seymour, President of Yale University, Doctor of Laws—"A sagacious historian of diplomacy; he will write his next chapter by skillful administration of Yale University."

Walter E. Disney, Hollywood artist in moving pictures, Master of Arts—"A magician who has created a modern dwelling for the Muses; his hand controls a multitude of elfish animals who charm all humans by their mirth."

Gunnar Myrdal, noted Swedish economist, Professor of Political Economy at Stockholm University, and member of the Swedish Senate, Doctor of Laws—"Political economist and member of the Swedish Senate; a student made wiser by political experience, a statesman enriched by academic knowledge."

John Buchan, Baron Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, Doctor of Laws—"The Governor General of our friendly neighbor to the North; a British man of letters, eminent in three careers, novelist, biographer, and public servant, thrice welcome in this College."

Minority Issue Faces U. S. In Its New France

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, June 23—Whether French-Canadians in New England, now 1,000,000 strong, can be considered a menace to New England's solidarity, or whether the American melting pot will assimilate them although the Canadian melting pot failed to, produced one of the main discussions at yesterday's session of the Canadian-American Relations Conference here.

The process of assimilation is well under way, declared Arthur W. Foley, Professor of History at Dartmouth College. But he considered it better for New England's own rich heritage that the colorful French-Canadians should never be completely absorbed.

Struggle Prolonged

The longer Pierre or Jean resides in the United States, the more he becomes what he calls a "Franco-American," and the less of a "habitant" of old Quebec is he. He takes out citizenship papers, gains an education, and a few even enter the professions. In two or three generations he has metamorphosed into a twentieth century American citizen.

Yet, Professor Foley pointed out, the struggle against assimilation continues vigorously — a struggle waged with the weapons of religion, race, and language. The French Canadian has sought to reproduce in America the same type of parish and worship to which he had been accustomed in Quebec. The first lone parish was established in Burlington, Vt., in 1830. Today such parishes number close to 300.

Similarly, through social organizations and the Franco-American press the old ties are maintained. Organizations like "L'Union Saint Jean-Baptiste d'Amerique," founded in Woonsocket in 1900, today boast a membership of 50,000. The French

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Harvard Reflects Old World Color In Degree Rites

By E. Bigelow Thompson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With all the pageantry of an austere ceremonial at an Old-World university, Harvard today inducted a number of her sons into the fellowship of educated men, adopted others whose names are notable in the natural sciences and arts, and extended this academic gesture to include America's creator of Mickey Mouse and the Seven Dwarfs.

The historic yard was a shifting kaleidoscope of color in the hour preceeding the formation of the academic procession. Sunlight filtered through the tall elms, falling upon somber-robed seniors, on the brilliant hoods of possessors of advanced degrees, on the gaily-banded straws of the 25-year Class, overseers and members of the corporation in formal day dress, and on the uniforms of representatives of the United States Army and the Navy.

Marshals strode here and there with robes fluttering as they rounded up marchers in the various divisions which included graduates who left the Yard more than half a century ago.

Hurley Enters

There was a flurry when Gov. Charles F. Hurley made his entry from the Square with his escort of highly uniformed Lancers. The Massachusetts Executive was met by President Conant and exchanged a few words with others to whom he was introduced before the signal was sounded for the long procession to move.

Against the long line of black robes there was gem-like color in the brilliant hues of hoods indicating doctorates in the natural sciences and the humanities. Degrees from Oxford and Cambridge and the Scottish universities added their glory to the swirl of jade, orange, rose, white, scarlet, yellow, copper, and deepest blue. Gold tassels were in evidence on a number of mortarboards and there was a sprinkling of black velvet "beefeater" tams of old foreign universities.

Once again hats came off as the seniors passed the sitting John Harvard in front of University Hall. There a double line formed and the University's distinguished candidates for honorary degrees, the members of the Honorable and Reverend, the Board of Overseers of Harvard, the Sheriff of Suffolk and Middlesex, and the others passed through to the outdoor theater.

Seating Changed

This year for the first time, due to a change of seating in Sever Quadrangle, the procession, instead of skirting Sever, marched through and took assigned places in the new seating order.

To make room for 1,200 more spectators at the Harvard Commencement day exercises, the temporary theater in Sever quadrangle was turned around 90 degrees this year, and for the first time faced Robinson Hall on the north side of the quadrangle.

The dignitaries sat on a platform erected along the front of Robinson Hall. In the past the theater has faced west, toward Sever Hall, where the platform was erected. With the new change there will be room for 5,800 guests compared with 4,600 before. Wives of members of the 25-year class were assigned seats for the first time today.

This year, also for the first time, the University completely covered the Sever quadrangle theater with a canvas tent. Only in case of an extremely severe storm, hereafter, will the exercises be forced indoors into Sanders Theater.

Interest Divided

There was much craning of necks as the contingent which was to receive honorary degrees entered the outdoor theater. The audience apparently was divided in its interest, judging by the hum of comment, in locating Walt Disney and in identifying the spare, slight figure of Lord Tweedsmuir. The robust, dominating figure of J. Pierpont Morgan was easily marked.

The creator of Mickey Mouse and Canada's Governor-General "stole the show." On the reading of Mr. Disney's name the applause which greeted the youthful recipient of the degree was the warmest accorded up to that time. It was second only to the burst of applause which greeted the citation naming Lord Tweedsmuir an honorary Doctor of Laws.

Programs served as fans and fluttered continuously during the exercises which opened in accordance with an ancient custom. High Sheriff McElroy of Middlesex County strode to the front of the platform when all had been seated and in the ensuing silence rapped

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Cross Says State Departments Must Cut Budgets 10 Per Cent

This Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., June 23—While heads of State departments groaned but taxpayers applauded, Gov. Wilbur L. Cross stuck this week to his announced policy of reducing Connecticut's Government expenditures next year by 10 per cent.

Anticipating a drop in tax revenues, the Governor, using his new power over the budget for the first time, told all departments to make their own revisions, deciding themselves where they could best spare the 10 per cent.

The details are beginning to come to light this week. The State Department of Education reported that it would discharge 21 employees, retire another, and leave vacant 10 positions where employees have resigned. Staffs of each of the four teachers' colleges will be reduced, while the Department will leave its expenditures for vocational education and trade schools untouched.

While the education department appeared to be the most seriously affected, none of the departments finds it easy to make a 10 per cent reduction. To all excuses and protests, the answer of Benjamin P. Whitaker, Budget Director, is "Ten per cent on the line."

As part of the economy campaign, Governor Cross issued a regulation cutting lunches out of State expense accounts. Inspectors, social workers, traveling agents of all kinds, will have to pay for their own midday meals, unless their trip lasts over night. Then expenses will be limited to $5 a day for room and meals.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy weather without much change in temperature; occasionally fair tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate southerly and variable winds.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, possibly local showers and somewhat cooler in the north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably local showers in the mountains, slightly cooler in the north portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds, mostly southerly; overcast with some fog tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	73	84	Minneapolis	74	94
Bermuda	80	86	New Orleans	76	90
Chicago	72	86	New York	72	90
Denver	60	82	Norfolk	74	84
Helena	60	88	Philadelphia	72	78
Kansas City	76	90	St. Louis	72	86
Los Angeles	60	78	San Francisco	54	68
Miami	80	88	Washington	72	84

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 23.
B—Maximum, June 22.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:03 p. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Friday, 8:35 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 8:55 p. m.

Jury Inquiries

Developments in Bridgeport and Waterbury made it clear that court action following Connecticut's two extraordinary grand jury reports would extend into the fall, and perhaps might go on for months. Legal

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Events in Boston will be found on Page 11.

By a Staff Photographer

Lead Procession

A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus; James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard; Official University Escort, Front Row, Left to Right; Followed by Members of the Harvard Corporation

Woonsocket Demand Pushed For Right of Free Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 23—Freedom of speech became a state issue in Rhode Island today, as clergymen, educators, and attorneys protested against a claim of Woonsocket city officials that they have the right to determine what groups may meet or speak in that city.

As public support for the police action in breaking up a small Communist meeting on Monday night came from the Knights of Columbus and a Democratic political club in Woonsocket, Protestant church leaders asked for full observance of Constitutional guarantees for minority groups.

The Catholic Action Committee of Woonsocket Council, No. 113, Knights of Columbus, commended the Police Commissioners for their action "in preventing this spread of un-American and un-Christian doctrine in Woonstocket." At the same time, a committee of 39 Providence ministers, rabbis and Brown University professors called attention to Rhode Island's traditions of civil and religious liberty.

The only direct reply this morning to the committee of 39 was from Charles M. McLoughlin, one of the three Woonsocket police commissioners, who together had ordered the arrest of leaders of the Communist gathering. "They can do the talking," he said, "but the police commissioners have the say."

The three Communists have been released in $500 bail each for a hearing July 8.

The protests from Protestant churchmen and others in this city hint at possible extension of the speaking ban to other groups, if the police are allowed to keep the Communists from meeting peaceably. Once free speech guarantees are broken down, they say, other mi-

What's Going On in the Arts

"Heartbreak House"

The New England Repertory Theater presented Shaw's "Heartbreak House" at 30 Huntington Avenue last night. The performance will be repeated tonight and Saturday evening; an earlier production of "Androcles and the Lion" and "Aria da Capo" will be revived tomorrow evening.

Shaw's decline had begun when he wrote "Heartbreak House." Just what he wanted to say in it has never been quite clear. In the preface he explained that he was portraying the futility of the governing class of England, just as Tchekhov portrayed the decayed bourgeoisie of Tsarist Russia in "The Cherry Orchard" and "Uncle Vanya." The theme certainly has timeliness today. But the explanation is much clearer than the drama, and having written the preface it was superfluous to add the play.

Aside from its "meaning," the piece is not very interesting as an entertainment. It follows faithfully the Shavian formula. There are the usual stock characters, most of whom turn out to be quite other than they first appear. Much of the humor depends upon their bad manners. There is the same sophomoric cynicism in the lines, the same paradoxes, the same rather obvious witticisms, the same tilting at the follies and the absurdities of British institutions. These tricks were amusing in "Man and Superman," in "Fanny's First Play," in "Pygmalion." By the time "Heartbreak House" was produced they were a little stale. Today they are musty.

"Heartbreak House" seems hardly worth the considerable trouble it takes to produce it. It had been seen once before in Boston, at the hands of the Jewett company a dozen years ago. The present players are trying to build a permanent resident company here. They are ambitious but not very discreet. It was unwise to attempt so difficult a production so early in their career. They have not the equipment for it. The playing was tentative, the direction ragged.

The setting for the first two acts was good, but it did not serve well for the last act. It doesn't do to offer a realistic setting for two-thirds of a play, and then shift to the curtain style; there is too sudden a demand upon the imagination of an audience. It is doubtful if persons unfamiliar with the play guessed that the action of the final scene was supposed to be out of doors.

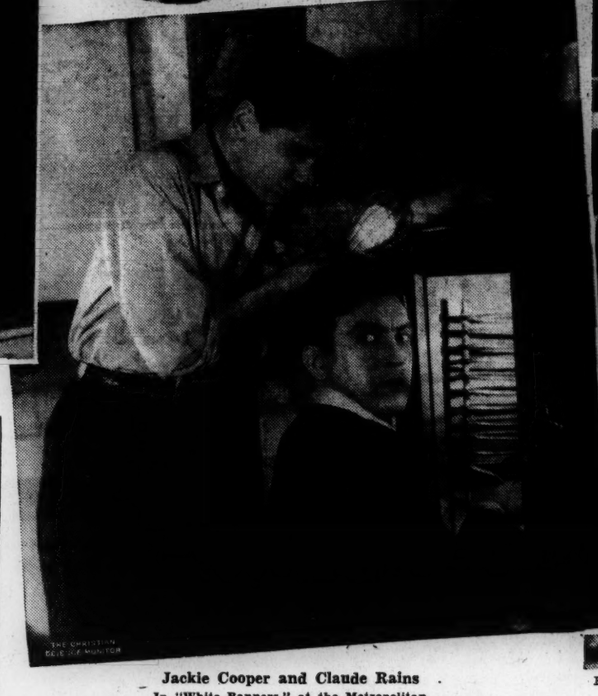
L. A. S.

Holdovers and Newcomers in Boston Motion Picture Houses

Mischa Auer, Danielle Darrieux, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.
In "The Rage of Paris," Remaining at the Keith Memorial for a Second Week

Jackie Cooper and Claude Rains
In "White Banners," at the Metropolitan

Bert Six



Jimmy Savo
(Top Center) in "Reckless Living," at the Keith Boston

Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney
(Top Right) in "Lord Jeff," at the State and Orpheum

Basil Rathbone
(Lower Right) in "The Adventures of Robin Hood," at the Paramount and Fenway

Orono

(Continued from Page 9)

press has 5 dailies and 14 weeklies printed in the United States. And the French-Canadians, unlike the Poles and Italians, are near their homeland.

Culture Kept

"A journey of between 100 and 200 miles will put him back on the home ground," Professor Foley declared. "Letters and parcels can be sent almost overnight; newspapers can be read the day after they are printed on the other side of the border; laymen and churchmen can stir opinion in one country today and the other country tomorrow."

So the "little Canada's" on French hill or across the railroad tracks retain their nationalism and distinctive culture to a surprising degree. Of course, in the opposite direction are pulling all the American ways of life—movies, magazines, sports, the English language.

Gradually some of the old ties fall away. But perhaps it is best that the French Canadian's love for color and style, his thirst, even his fondness for pudding and pea soup, do not vanish in the melting pot, Professor Foley said. As New England flowered after its first period of immigration ended, so now with a second immigration closing perhaps a second flowering will occur.

"In our new New England," he said, "there may well be room for something of the heritage of New France. The ties which bind us to our neighbor to the north may be made the stronger by this multitude of personal contacts with the old province.

Tweedsmuir Asks Yale Alumni To Cherish Liberty

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23 (AP)—Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, told 1,500 Yale alumni yesterday that "democracy which a few years ago was a platitude is now a cause, a crusade, an adventure."

The distinguished British novelist and statesman, speaking at a luncheon which followed the University's 237th Commencement exercises at which he was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, asserted:

"As I see it the world today is a contest between the spirit of merriment and kindness, as represented by my distinguished fellow graduate, Walt Disney, and those dismal people in Europe who preach and enforce what they call ideologies."

Mr. Disney, Hollywood artist who created the film character "Mickey Mouse," was among those honored with Lord Tweedsmuir at the exercises.

Lord Tweedsmuir described the world today as "difficult" but also "very exciting."

'A Yale graduate who goes into an ordinary busines or profession," he asserted, "has to take part in preserving that delicate compromise which we call civilization in the face of many destructive forces.

"He has to show that the patient forces of democracy are more efficient than any authoritarian regime."

The Governor General told the alumni at the outset he was not going "to repeat the ordinary platitudes about how closely and nearly related the Americas are and what good friends they ought to be."

"In my view," he said, "the best way for Britons and Americans to understand each other is not by analyzing their emotions but by doing things together."

Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

moves blocked immediate trial of defendants in both cities.

In Bridgeport, Superior Court Judge Alfred C. Baldwin granted to G. Leroy Kemp, chief defendant in the Merritt Parkway land conspiracy causes, the right to look at transcripts of the grand jury evidence affecting him. Lorin W. Willis, State's Attorney, planned to appeal to the Supreme Court in an attempt to keep the records away from the defense.

In Waterbury, Thomas P. Kelly, secretary to Mayor Frank Hayes and one of those charged with the Mayor of conspiring to defraud the City of "millions," challenged the legality of the appointment of a special prosecutor for the Waterbury investigation. There was no authority in law for the appointment of Hartford County's State's Attorney, Hugh M. Alcorn, as a special prosecutor in New Haven County, he argued to the court through counsel.

Courts will take the customary summer recess in July and August. Complications in the court proceedings will postpone trial to the September term.

Legislative 'Fun'

The 1937 General Assembly came back to Hartford for a reunion, strictly in a spirit of fun, but legislators couldn't quite get into the proper frame of mind. When Governor Cross, in a mock inaugural message, told them that "a great crisis" had arisen and that he would have "other matters" to lay before them, the legislators thought he might mean it and was hinting at a special session because of the Waterbury grand jury situation. The Governor had to explain to reporters that "everything was in fun."

Expert Retained

William J. Cox, State Highway Commissioner, retained George H. Henderson, former Chief Engineer of the Rhode Island State Highway Department, as an expert advisor on materials for road construction. Mr. Henderson's appointment is temporary. Because of his residence outside the State he, presumably, is not eligible for permanent appointment under the Connecticut merit system law.

Worcester Polytechnic Adds to Laboratories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 23—An addition to the Salisbury laboratories at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute will be begun this summer, according to Ralph Earle, President, to cost $75,000. The new building, which will contain a lecture hall seating 250, will be of two stories. It will house the chemical and physical departments of the school. Complete reorganization of the departments and the establishment of a new science library in physics and chemistry will be permitted by the new addition.

Charles St. Restaurant Refused Liquor License

The Boston Licensing Board today rejected the application of Churchill's, Inc., to operate a restaurant and sell beer, wines, and hard liquor in the Charles Street district of Beacon Hill. This action followed a lively hearing a month ago at the Statehouse in which 50 Beacon Hill residents objected strongly to the operation of either a restaurant or liquor-dispensing establishment in that vicinity.

The Board at the same time granted the Bureau of Vocational Counsel, a training school for job applicants under the direction of Roland M. Baker, former Postmaster of Boston, the right to conduct courses for job applicants and to charge fees for the same.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, June 24

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	Don Winslow: sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Hits and Encores"	"The Singing Lady"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45	Comment; music	Piano duet	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Jewish Congress	Rakov's Orchestra	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Dusty Rider"
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n 'Andy"	News Service	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Movie comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Vocalist	Walt Disney tribute	Commentator	"Musical Album"	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	"Viewpoints"	"Concert Hall"	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00	Kate Smith Hour: Phoebe Clark in dramatic sketch; vocalists; orch.	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	"Sinfonietta"	"The Wordcaster"
8:15		News dramatizations		"Sinfonietta"	Legion speaker
8:30		"Rhythm School"	Vallee Hour: Connecticut Yankees; guests	"The Green Hornet": dramatization	Popular vocalist
8:45		Vivian Chiesa, soprano			Commentator
9:00	Major Bowes Hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra; Reginald Stewart, conductor and pianist	"Good News of 1938": Fannie Brice; chorus; Meredith Willson's Orchestra; guests	"The Harmonaires"	"Four Aces"
9:15	Major Bowes Hour			Bob Crosby's Orchestra	"Four Aces"
9:30	Major Bowes Hour			Robin Hood Dell Concert by Philadelphia	Midweek Forum
9:45	Major Bowes Hour				Midweek Forum
10:00	"Essays in Music"	Pulitzer Prize Plays; "In Abraham's Bosom," by Paul Green; Negro choir	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, comedian; quartet; chorus; guest artist; orchestra	Symphony Orchestra; Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Jewish speaker
10:15	"Essays in Music"			Concert Revue: soloists; chorus; Henry	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:30	"Americans at Work": interviews				"Voices in the Night"
10:45					"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Sport Comment	News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:15	"America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	F. Ferdinando's Orch.	Stuff Smith's Orchestra
11:30	Benny Goodman's	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch.	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame"
11:45	Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Richard Himber's Orch	"State Fair"	"Road to Fame"

Friday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	"Sunrise Special"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Radio Almanac"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Tunes": music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Shopping Service	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Gospel songs
9:15	"Parade": music	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Rhyming Minstrel"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Home Forum	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	On the Mall	"John's Other Wife": sk.	Organ recital	Jimmie Carleton, songs
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Vocal program	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	"The Music Box": organist	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Hillbilly music	"Music for Madame"
11:15		"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Van Clemens, songs
11:30	Big Sister: sketch	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"	Song recital	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; Noonday Show; stocks	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Tower Town		"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	"Italian Radio Review"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Moinitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Vic and Sade"		"George and Juanita"	Consumers' program	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Piano recital	Vocalist
1:45	Hymn recital	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	Jacob S. List, talk
2:00	News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano recital	Song Duo
2:15	Captivators: orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Roving Reporter
2:30	Harrisburg Revue	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Accordiana"	Sport reports	Jam Session
2:45	Harrisburg Revue	Betty Crocker	"Julia Blake": sketch	Sport reports	Frank Gelinas, songs
3:00	Buffalo Summer Theater	Attorney-at-Law	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Dramatic sketch	Consolairs
3:15		Organ Reveries	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Musical Journal"	Sport reports
3:30	Studio speaker	Continental Varieties	Pepper Young's Family	Harold Stokes's Orch.	Sport reports
3:45	C Hector's Orch.	Continental Varieties	"The Guiding Light"	"Black and White"	Vocalist; orchestra
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Local sports	Sport reports
4:45	"World Economics"	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone": sketch	"This English"	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Comment; music; news	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Across the Table"	Little Variety Show	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Rhythm Revue	Little Variety Show	Little Orphan Annie	Yale-Harvard Regatta	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Yale-Harvard Regatta	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Popeye": sketch	Revelers: quartet	Sports Roundup	Sport reports	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Sport comment	Voice of New England	Yale-Harvard Regatta	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Upton Close, news	"Inside of Sports"	Yale-Harvard Regatta	Organ and piano
7:00	Variety program	Vocalist; organ; piano	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Sport reports	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15	Network program	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	News Service	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Adult Education	"Concert Hall"	Commentator	Comedy sketch	"Voice of Israel"
7:45	Folk Singers	"Concert Hall"	"Let's Celebrate"	"The Lone Ranger"	"Voice of Israel"
8:00	The Academy Theater: sketch	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Ross Graham; Frank Black's Orch.	dramatic sketch	"Front Page Drama"
8:15		M. Spitalny's Orchestra		"Musical Album"	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:30	Whiteman Orch.; comedy; soloist	"Loch Lomond": drama		"Musical Album"	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45		"Loch Lomond": drama		Piano recital	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00	"Hollywood Hotel"; motion picture preview; vocalists; orchestra	George Olsen's Orch.; Tim and Irene	"Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	F. Ferneau's Orchestra	Dance Music
9:15		NBC Spelling Bee	"Death Valley Days": dramatic sketch	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
9:30		NBC Spelling Bee		Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
9:45				Symphony orchestra	Gypsy Orchestra
10:00	'Columbia Square': Gluskin's Orch.	Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony orchestra	Dave Ballentine songs
10:15		Paul Martin's Music	"First Nighter": sketch	Symphony orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:30	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	President Roosevelt	"The Moinitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Network program	Request Serenade
11:15	Ran Wilde's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Talk, Rep. Celler	Request Serenade
11:30	Jack Crawford's Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Joe Prasetio's Orch.
11:45		Music As You Desire It	Al Donahue's Orchestra	"Nation's Playhouse"	Herb Wood's Orchestra

Six New Films Arriving, Of Widely Divergent Types

Movies of Moment

Six new films of widely divergent types are coming to Boston this week. "The Rage of Paris," with Danielle Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., holds over at the Keith Memorial, while "The Moonlight Sonata," with Paderewski, enters its fifth week at the Fine Arts. "The Adventures of Robin Hood," with Erroll Flynn and his Merry Men, not to mention Basil Rathbone, Claude Rains anl Olivia de Havilland, and "Little Miss Thoroughbred," after a week or so in storage, move on from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters.

And so, to enlarge.

It was almost as inevitable as the return of short skirts that, after "Captains Courageous," MGM should keep both its corporate eyes peeled for a story which would accommodate Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney simultaneously. They have found one in "Lord Jeff," which opens today at the State and Orpheum Theaters.

Since Hollywood is not so strong on originality as it is on happy endings, we are not surprised to discover that the theme of "Lord Jeff" bears some resemblance to that of "Captains Courageous." Freddie is the ward of two thieves who, when caught, desert him. The law sends him to the nautical division of the Barnardo Homes, where the boy learns sportsmanship, self-sacrifice and other manly virtues. Of course, there are subsequent misadventures with the crooks before Freddie rejoins his bunkmates and looks forward to becoming an officer.

The Barnardo Homes are an English welfare institution operating 112 district homes throughout England, where all sorts of training is provided for boys. They were founded by Dr. Thomas John Barnardo, a physician who, practicing in the East Side of London, felt pity for the hundreds of homeless waifs he encountered. Believing that proper care and training would divert them from criminal careers to become useful citizens, he established his first home in 1867. Public support was enlisted and the authorities co-operated.

At the time of Dr. Barnardo's passing, in 1905, more than 60,000 boys had passed through the homes with only 2 per cent failing to be rehabilitated. Since then, the total has grown to 112,000. The homes are now operated by a national association.

Besides Freddie and Mickey, the cast of "Lord Jeff" includes Charles Coburn, Herbert Mundin, Gale Sondergaard, Terry Kilburn (a "new discovery"), Walter Kingsford, Emma Dunn and George Zucco. Sam Wood directed.

The companion film is "Woman Against Woman," with Herbert Marshall, Virginia Bruce and Mary Astor.

Promise of Acting

"White Banners" opens today at the Metropolitan Theater. Claude Rains and Fay Bainter play the leading roles, while Jackie Cooper, Bonita Granville, Henry O'Neill and J. Farrell McDonald form part of the support. Mr. Rains plays a man who invents an "iceless icebox" and has his troubles. But you have the double guarantee of Hollywood and Lloyd C. Douglas ("Green Light" and "Magnificent Obsession") that the ending is happy for almost everyone.

With Jane Withers in "Rascals" as the second feature there is the guarantee that Jane will fix everything between Robert Wilcox and Rochelle Hudson.

Jimmy Savo Here

The presence of Jimmy Savo at the Keith Boston Theater in "Reckless Living," opening at the Boston tomorrow, will probably gladden many a heart. Mr. Savo has not been seen hereabout for some time. He comes with Robert Wilcox and Nan Greny in a racetrack yarn, accompanied by "The Lady in the Morgue," a Crime Club Mystery with Preston Foster.

South Station Theater

The new program of shorts opening tomorrow at the South Station Theater will be as follows: "Popular Science"—mechanical cotton picker, chemical gardening, measuring time; Donald Duck in "Self Control"; "Historical Boston," Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen, falcon hunting, Charlie Chase comedy, "Stranger than Fiction," "Isle of Enchantment," musicals and three newsreels.

J. D. B.

Boys' Amendments On Bike Regulation Ignored in Portland

PORTLAND, Maine, June 23 (AP)—Portland's City Council adopted without revision last night an ordinance licensing and regulating bicycles and their riders, despite numerous amendment suggestions from 50 boys of school age.

William Prouty, Junior High School pupil, called attention to a section ordering hand signals at all times, and another forbidding riding without hands on the handlebars.

"How can you signal your turns without taking your hand off the bar?" he asked.

Corporation Counsel W. Mayo Payson, who drafted the ordinance, admitted the point was well taken, but added that "if you signal before making your turn you won't get into serious difficulty."

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Harvard Classes Return to Soldiers Field for Day of Fun and Humorous Parades

By a Staff Photographer

Scenes in Ivy-Covered Harvard Stadium

Upper Left—Class of 1913 on Parade. Center—Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain as He Watched the Exercises. Lower Left—Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, an Amused Spectator. Right—Class of 1932 All Aboard for Fun

Harvard Throng Celebrates At 287th Commencement

(Continued from Page 1)

Conant himself followed before being elected head of Harvard.

After luncheon in the Yard, during which the alumni classes held reunion spreads, all alumni of the University formed again in procession to march to the annual Alumni Exercises in Sever Quadrangle. Parading in order of class seniority, the alumni passed in review before Dr. Conant, members of the Harvard governing boards, and the Commencement dignitaries, who stood on the steps of Widener Library.

Presiding at these exercises was George R. Agassiz '84, of Boston, President of the Harvard Alumni Association, and one of the honorary degree recipients earlier in the day. In his short address, he emphasized that "it must be the aim of our alma mater to breed a race of sons, trained to hold their emotions in leash; who, armed with knowledge, wisdom, and reason, will sally forth into a world to stem the flood of unreasoning emotion and mass hysteria that threatens to engulf the earth."

"Golden Age" Over

It remained for Lord Tweedsmuir, on whom Harvard had barely finished heaping the highest academic honor in its power to bestow, to throw a verbal bombshell into the meeting.

"I am speaking to a gathering of alumni, of former students," Baron Tweedsmuir declared, "and we must regretfully confess to each other that the great day of Harvard is over. The great day of every University on the globe is over.

"At some date about 40 years ago a golden age dawned on the world. Its beginning coincided with the appearance in Cambridge of the older members here today. In that age life was more interesting than it can ever have been before; men were bolder and more humorous; friendship was a richer and warmer thing; the world was a succulent oyster waiting to be opened.

"Let some new Gibbon explain how the decline began; the subject is too painful to those who have suffered from it. It is sufficient to say that brightness has fallen from the air and the twilight of the gods descended. The few good men who are left from that time are now like Falstaff, fat and growing old, but at any rate they keep some rags of decency about them and are determined to testify to unbelievers of the great era in which they once lived. I am sure that there is no one here today, however pitiless his optimism, who will deny that since we ceased to be undergraduates, civilization has most grievously declined."

Three Qualities Urged

To mitigate somewhat the dreary picture he painted, so much in contrast with the usual rosy forecasts, Lord Tweedsmuir recommended as essential three qualities.

"If we cultivate the three qualities which this creed implies," he said, "I think we shall be able to keep our foothold in the shifting sands of the present. These qualities all begin with the letters h-u-m—they are humility, humanity, and humor."

He then continued by enlarging on the requisites of each quality and by deciding that humor was the most important. "The answer," to many of the world's most baffling problems, he concluded was "laughter."

Dr. Charles Seymour, in his address, emphasized that despite the traditional athletic rivalry of Yale and Harvard, there was nevertheless one strong bond between them which always would unite their interests—namely, giving the best possible liberal arts education which great teachers and selected pupils can produce. Dr. James Phinney Baxter III, President of Williams College, also spoke, confining his analysis to the study of history and to complimenting the new Harvard American history study plan, originated last year by Dr. Conant.

Walsh-Sweezy Action

The highlight of the meeting was Dr. Conant's annual report to the Harvard officials and alumni. He reviewed briefly the educational progress of the University during the past year, outlined the new ideas which Harvard is attempting, and gave generous credit to the foundations laid by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President-Emeritus.

Dr. Conant devoted a major part of his report to a justification of his actions in the Walsh-Sweezy case, which has caused a great deal of discussion pro and con throughout the University for the past year. He defended Harvard's action in giving Dr. Walsh and Dr. Sweezy, two popular teachers, concluding appointments by saying that "before a teacher reaches the age of 45, and preferably much sooner, he should either be given a dignified place on the permanent staff or cease to be connected with the University."

He also announced the gifts which Harvard has received during the past year came to a grand total of $4,776,386, including gifts for capital, gifts for immediate use, and gifts to the "300th Anniversary Fund."

Total gifts and legacies received as capital, apart from subscriptions and income paid as capital by trustees under the will of Gordon McKay amounted to more than three million dollars.

Kennedy Hails Anglo-Irish Pact As Notable Step

The recent Anglo-Irish agreement, settling a long-standing dispute in the British Isles, is hailed as a great document by a leading Irish-American, Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mr. Kennedy praised it as the most outstanding achievement of British statesmanship in three or four centuries in a discussion of European affairs at his summer home in Hyannisport, Mass., last night. He is on a brief leave from his post in London.

"America seems to have missed the full significance of that settlement," said Mr. Kennedy. "It places Chamberlain's name at the head of British statesmen of the last 300 or 400 years.

"It has always been the popular impression that Great Britain would make an agreement with any one—if some one else had to pay the bill. But Chamberlain made a settlement with De Valera which was rather on the generous side than on the side of a smart deal.

"Of course, De Valera did not get all that he asked for, but he got a lot more than any one in England, or Ireland, either, for that matter, expected him to get.

"Now, when a statesman who is pictured as a cold-blooded, selfish realist turns around and makes an agreement on a matter which has disturbed the peace for centuries, it seems to me that marks him as a man who can safely be trusted to work for the peace of Europe."

Ambassador Kennedy declared that recent criticisms against Viscountess Astor and the so-called "Cliveden set" for alleged political dictation were unfounded.

He denied that a reciprocal trade agreement between England and the United States would injure the shoe and textile industries of New England, and said negotiations for an agreement, which have been going on in Washington, are proceeding slowly, since "with trade at such a low ebb, it is hard to make agreements."

In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

and towns put up their 55 per cent share of the cost of each one.

Mr. Buckley said he would submit the list of projects to the House Ways and Means Committee to assist its members in drafting legislation in connection with the recommendation of Governor Hurley for a $23,000,000 bond issue for various works projects.

Among important items in the list are Federal grants of $2,025,000 for the $4,500,000 North Metropolitan Sewer project; $1,477,800 for the $3,284,000 Salem grade-crossing elimination project; and $1,125,000 for the $2,500,000 new Boston City Hall project.

In the case of the latter, however, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has declared that no money should be appropriated by the City for this purpose, because of more pressing needs.

Amounts of proposed grants for projects in different counties are as follows: Barnstable, $249,210; Berkshire, $136,166; Bristol, $400,984; Essex, $2,608,860; Hampshire, $129,600; Middlesex $760,792; Norfolk, $95,535; Plymouth, $47,250; Suffolk, $1,460,025; and Worcester, $355,972. The Suffolk figure includes the $1,125,000 for a new City Hall for Boston.

(Continued from Page 9)

was "a race for political advantage by both parties."

He added, "Employers had many misgivings about this social experiment when it was proposed, but the partnership between employer and employee acted as a safeguard, and we agreed to go along. Now it is proposed to wipe out this safeguard and the law hasn't been in effect six months."

Despite Mr. Barnes' argument the Committee, almost immediately after the close of the hearing, reported favorably on the bill to suspend for one year the employee contribution. There were three dissenters from the report of the committee, they being Representatives Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, chairman; William B. Baker (R) of Newton, and William J. Sessions (R) of Hampden.

Complete elimination of the employee contribution was proposed by Governor Hurley in a special message to the Legislature. Before the Senate Ways and Means Committee William E. Hurley, Republican, State Treasurer, urged instead that the employee contribution be suspended for one year with complete elimination to be determined by a special commission study. Mr. Hurley appeared today before the House Committee to reiterate his support for the suspension bill, which has already been approved by the Senate.

Harvard

(Continued from Page 9)

loudly three times on the floor with the scabbard of his sword.

"The meeting will come to order," he pronounced.

Dean Willard Sperry then offered prayer and selections from the University Choir, directed by Dr. Archibald T. Davison, immediately preceded the delivery of the commencement parts.

A gentle ripple of laughter went up at the Latin orator's urbane greeting to "fair matrons and maids, who so marvelously brighten this auditorium with a profusion of color." The laughter became more general at a retrospect of four years of memories in which were included Radcliffe girls, spring riots, and "that remarkable architectural prodigy, Memorial Hall."

Other Events

Other events today included a luncheon spread for the alumni in the Yard, during which over 50 graduate classes had scheduled reunions; and following this, the annual meeting of the Harvard Alumni Association in Sever quadrangle, with addresses by George R. Agassiz '84, of Boston, President of the Alumni Association; President Conant, the Governor of Massachusetts, and three of the day's honorary degree recipients.

Ladies were barred from the College Yard throughout the day and witnessed only the morning and afternoon exercises in Sever quadrangle.

State Securities Laws Tightened

Revision of the State Securities Laws so that they will comply with similar Federal regulations is effected under legislation signed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley yesterday.

The new law subjects the sale of oil and mining royalties to supervision by the State Securities Division, authorizes the Director of the Division to order examination of stockbrokers' books, requires oral and written examinations for brokers' licenses, and forces brokers and securities salesmen to file financial statements.

The Governor also signed a bill requiring printers bidding on state printing contracts to pay prevailing wage rates and limit the work-week to 40 hours. The legislation was sponsored by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor whose leaders charged that printers paying low wages obtain practically all State work. Under the new law it is expected union printers will get most of the State business inasmuch as it is anticipated that those printers now not paying prevailing wages, the union scale, will not raise wages merely to obtain a few State contracts.

Another bill signed provides free university extension courses for World War veterans, while another provides $250 State grant for higher education for the child of a mother who passed on as the result of injuries or sickness incurred while in military or naval service during the World War. Similar legislation affecting children of fathers who passed on under similar circumstances is now law.

Still further a bill, signed yesterday, establishes at $5 a day the minimum wage for laborers working for the Metropolitan District Commission. This minimum already applies to laborers in the State Department of Public Works. Another approved bill allows cities and towns to vote on whether to give members of their police forces one day off in six.

Cape Cod Canal Bids Asked For

Bids were invited today for removal of 898,900 cubic yards of material from the Cape Cod Canal in the vicinity of State Pier and near the breakwater at the easterly entrance. The bids are to be opened on July 12.

This new step in the comprehensive program for making the Canal one of the widest in the world includes widening of the canal at the points specified and dredging a boat anchorage basin approximately 453 feet long and 240 wide, with a mean low water depth of 13 feet. The basin will be located just inside State Pier. The work will also include removal of remains of the old railroad bridge on the north side of the canal.

Book Is Returned After 40 Years

A Boston Public Library book borrowed 40 years ago was returned to the Roslindale branch yesterday by Adolphe Bachofner of 123 Aldrich Stret. He discovered it while cleaning out the attic, with a pile of books left by a former occupant of the house in a corner.

Noticing the library imprint, he carried it over to the Roslindale branch, where after much searching of records, it was found that the volume had been borrowed on May 8, 1898, from the main library in Copley Square.

A two cent a day fine, after the first two weeks the book was borrowed, would have amounted to about $292.

Forum by Notables of 1913

(Continued from Page 9)

noon and far into the evening broken briefly by an afternoon tea for members of the Class at the home of Dr. James B. Conant, President, and a memorial service at Harvard Memorial Church for classmates who have passed on.

By Tuesday, "Thirteen" and its family had geared itself to the fast tempo of a reunion week. This was the day for the outdoor man to strut his stuff, with the beach at the Hotel Preston, Beach Bluff, the links of the Tedesco Country Club, Swampscott, and tennis courts of the Eastern Yacht Club as well as all of Marblehead Harbor on which to play. Then came a night at the Pops.

Wednesday brought Class Day, the seniors' day, and Thirteen was content to sit on the sidelines as another Class finished its academic chapter of Harvard history. After the confetti battle in the Stadium, voices long attuned to the quiet of executive offices broke forth into roars and cheers as the college nine battled Yale on the diamond. Still later, the cheers gave way to songs as the Class gathered for a banquet at the Union while the wives and children dined in Memorial Hall.

Senior Days Recalled

And now today is Commencement and 1913 becomes a year older as 1938 edges its way into the bottom of the alumni roll. As the Seniors marched through the Yard, garbed in cap and gown, to get the coveted sheepskins, one Thirteener turned to another and said:

"There goes a fine-looking bunch; just kids, but they think they're old men."

"Don't they, though?" the other replied, "I remember when we were seniors, I felt as old as they think I look, while now I feel as young as I looked then."

As the Class prepared to scatter again to the four winds, an informal vote of thanks was voted to Douglas Lawson '13, whose leadership and efforts went a long way toward making the reunion a success, and Oliver Wolcott '13, whose tireless efforts for 25 years made it possible for the Class to give $100,000 to Harvard as well as to finance the not-too-modest expenses of the reunion itself.

House Overrides Road Bill Veto

The House of Representatives today repassed, over the veto of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, a bill to transfer the cost of Metropolitan District Commission highways and bridges to the State. The vote was 129-62.

The Governor had objected to the bill as "giving the M. D. C. a blank check" to spend as much as it wishes to maintain the roads, according to Representative John F. Aspell of Boston, Democratic floor leader; but this is impossible, since the expenses will be part of the regular budget, Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, Republican whip, replied.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30

Triumphal March from "Aida"...Verdi
Selection, "The Mikado".....Sullivan
"None But the Lonely Heart"
Tchaikovsky-Cailliet
Soviet Iron Works.....Mossoloff
Introduction to Act III, "Lohengrin"
Wagner
The Animal's Carnival, Grand Zoological Fantasia.....Saint-Saëns
Introduction and Royal March of Lion
Cocks and Hens
Horses of Tirtary (Fleet Animals)
Tortoises
The Elephant
Kangaroos
Personages with long ears
The Cuckoo in the depth of the forest
Pianists
The Swan (Solo violoncelle, J. Langendoen)
Finale
Pianos: Jesús María Sanromá—Leo Litwin
Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
"Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," Fantasy.....Churchill-Bodge
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango.....Gade
"Stars and Stripes Forever," March
Sousa

Arthur Fiedler, conducting

Theaters

Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

New England Repertory Theater—
"Heartbreak House," by G. B. Shaw. Edwin Burr Pettet, director, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8:30. Repeated June 25. June 24, Shaw's "Androcles and the Lion" will be presented by this group.

Movies

Uptown—
"Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray and the Yacht Club Boys. 3:05, 6:30, 10. Also "Women Are Like That," featuring Pat O'Brien and Kay Francis. 1:25, 4:55, 8:20. Tomorrow: "Hawaii Calls," also "Goodbye Broadway."

Radio Programs—Page 10

State and Orpheum—
"Woman Against Foman," starring Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also Freddie Bartholomew and Mickey Rooney in "Lord Jeff." Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:30.

South Station Theater—
"The Bike Parade." "Travel to China," "Bit and Bridle." "Vacation at the Dude Ranch," latest newsreels and other shorts. Tomorrow: Donald Duck in "Self Control," "Historical Boston," "Charlie Chase Comedy," "Isle of Enchantment," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Strand—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." Also "The Big Show," with Gene Autry and Kay Hughes.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Clark Gable Myrna Loy and Spencer Tracey in "Test Pilot." Also March of Time's "Men of Medicine." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

University—
Merle Overon in "Divorce of Lady X." 3, 6:15, 9:40. Also "College Swing," with Martha Raye and Burns and Allen. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"Kidnapped," featuring Freddie Bartholomew, Warner Baxter, and Arleen Whalen. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:10. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "One Wild Night." Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Rose of the Rio Grande," with Movita and John Carroll. 2:12, 5, 7:50. Also the Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon and Laurence Olivier. 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Brookline Village Theater—
Burns and Allen in "College Swing." 3:40, 6:45, 9:30. Also "The Black Doll," with Nan Grey. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"Kentucky Moonshine," with the Ritz Brothers. 3:43, 6:41, 10:03. Also "Island in the Sky," with Michael Whalen. 2, 5:08, 8:16. Tomorrow: "The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. Also "Goodbye Broadway."

Boston—
"In Old Chicago," starring Tyronne Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Blondes at Work," with Glenda Farrell and Barton MacLane, 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:30. Tomorrow: "Reckless Living," with Robert Wilcox, Nan Grey and Jimmy Savo. Also "The Lady in the Morgue," with Preston Foster and Patricia Ellis.

Metropolitan—
"White Banners," featuring Jackie Cooper, Fay Bainter, Claude Rains and Bonita Granville. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "Rascals." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:30.

Hub—
Frederic March and Olivia de Havilland in "Anthony Adverse." 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:40, 9:10. Also "Sergeant Murphy," with Ronald Reagan and Mary Macguire. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Robin Hood," with Erroll Flynn and Olivia de Haviland. Fenway: 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:45. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," with Frank McHugh and Ann Sheridan. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"The Rage of Paris," starring Danielle Darrieux, Mischa Auer and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10. Also "The Devil's Party," with Victor McLaglen, William Gargan and Beatrice Roberts. 10:05 a. m., 12:45, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture tour on Mediterranean Art by Miss Elliott. Huntington Avenue. 11 a. m.

Penn. State Alumni—
Meeting of the Alumni and luncheon. Hotel Touraine. Corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets. 12:30.

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Fourth of July
Two-Day Excursion
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Go Sat., July 2, Returning Arrive Boston, Tues., July 5
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Low Round Trip Pullman Fares Extra. Leave Boston (So. Sta.) 6:35 P. M. (Standard Time), Sat., July 2. Returning, leave Niagara Falls and Buffalo July 4. Pass. Traffic Dept., Room 357 South Station, Boston.
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"The Brogue"
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7.75
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Monogrammed!
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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,800,000
Previous day 1,713,060
1938 volume to date 108,670,288
1937 volume to date 225,505,137

Market Leaders Rise 1 to 5 Points On Heavy Buying

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—A wild scramble for stocks swept leading issues up 1 to more than 5 points in today's market.

Profit selling at the opening was easily absorbed and, with new buying appearing and frightened shorts rushing to cover, the ticker tape fell as much as 6 minutes behind in the second hour. It was one of the speediest upward swings in the past several years. The Stock Exchange's new flash system for reporting prices was put into use for the first time since its adoption last November.

There was a subsequent slowdown when top marks were reduced in many cases. After a brief rest, the list resumed its broad activity and quotations reached the highest territory for the session near the fourth hour, with the ticker tape again in arrears. There was more cashing of profits as the proceedings neared the end, but volume of stocks were well out in front. Transfers were at the rate of about 2,500,000 shares, the best turnover since last October.

Gold mining issues were among the few exceptions to rise, Dome, McIntyre, and Homestake suffering declines of fractions to 2 points.

Analysts attributed the strong market performance mainly to the growing belief in the financial sector that business and industry, bolstered by Government spending and dwindling inventories in virtually all lines, would reverse its lengthy decline much sooner than most had expected.

Curb market issues were in the van of the upswing. Among these were Pittsburgh Plate Glass, Royal Typewriter, Mountain States Telephone, Acme Wire, American Hard Rubber and Babcock and Wilocx.

Gains of 1 to around 5 points were marked up today by the more active rail issues in the bond market.

Widest advances were made by B. & O. 5s and refunding 6s, Southern Railway 6½s, N. Y. Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Great Northern 4½s of '77, Illinois Central 4¾s, Southern Pacific 4½s, and Northern Pacific 5s.

Demand was heavy as trading went into the final hour. Optimism was engendered by prospects for a settlement of the railroad wage dispute, an estimate of better carloadings, and general reports of an improved business outlook.

All divisions of the bond market, however, were not benefited by the sharp rally in rails. U. S. Treasury obligations were down 3-32 to around 6-32 or more.

Foreign Government issues enjoyed a good day, with numerous gains of around a point, including Abitibi Power & Light, Cuban 5½s, and Uruguay 6s.

Wheat Loses Gains On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, June 23 (AP)—Responsive chiefly to upsweep of securities, Chicago wheat values bulged 1⅜ cents today, but then receded under profit-taking. All gains were more than wiped out.

There was a lack of follow-up buying of wheat futures on the price advances. Selling then broadened in volume, especially during the late dealings.

At the close, Chicago wheat futures were ⅛-½ lower compared with yesterday's finish, July 75½-⅝, Sept. 76⅝-¾, corn unchanged to ⅛ higher, July 57½-⅝, Sept. 58¾-⅞, and oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Securities prices moved sharply higher following the continued strength in Wall Street, coupled with a further rise in commodity quotations. Metal issues, rubbers, liquor and trans-Atlantic stocks showed good sized advances and gains were well maintained despite profit-taking sales. The industrial group, British gilt edged shares and oils were in demand and foreign bonds held steady.

Paris: Although prices slipped off near the close of the Bourse, the list finished above Wednesday's final quotes in most cases. Rentes were up 10 to 40 centimes and Royal Dutch gained 20 francs. Suez Canal was weak, losing about 300 francs while Bank of France issue was down 25. Industrials closed steady.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed unchanged to ¼d net higher after selling lower early in the day. The market moved upward on rust reports in the American Southwest.

Hedge selling in cotton futures and liquidation in the July option caused the market to ease, and final prices were down 3 to 6 points.

N. E. Public Utilities

Bangor Hydro Electric	17⅛	18¼
Do 6% pf	103	107
Do 7% pf	118	123
Brock G & L	4¼	5½
Central Maine Power 6% pf	61½	65½
Do 7% pf	68	72
Central Vermont Pub Serv 6% pf	94½	99½
Connecticut Power	43½	46½
East Util. Association	20½	22½
Do convert	2¾	3¾
Fall River G Works	14¼	16¾
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	38½	51½
Green Mountain Power pf	65	69
Hartford Electric	58	61
Haverhill Electric	30½	33½
Haverhill Gas	7	9
Holyoke Water Power (new)	16⅛	18⅝
Lawrence G & L	35	38
Lowell Electric	42	47
Lynn Gas & Electric	75	79
Mass Power & Light pf	18	20
Mass Util Association pf	27	29½
N E Gas & Electric 5½% pf	14½	18
N E Power Association	9	12
Do 6% pf	49¾	53¾
NE Public Service	1¼	2¼
Do 7% pr in	27	30
Do 6% pr in	24	27
Do 7% pf	10¼	12¼
Do 6% pf	9½	11½
Nor Bos Light Prop	35	39
Do pf	50	53
Providence Gas	6¾	8
Public Service of NH 6% pf	99	103
Do $5 pf	85	..
RI Public Service pf	31¼	34¼
Rockland Light & Power	9	10½
Springfield Gas	9	10½
Twin States G & E pr pf	102	105
West Massachusetts Cos	28¼	30¾

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, 9.00; export, 9.23. Tin steady; spot and nearby 42.25-37½; forward 42.30-42½. Lead firm; spot, New York 4.35-40; East St. Louis 4.20. Zinc firm; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, and wolframite unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	6	45	44	45	+3
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	2	36½	35	36½	+2
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	46	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	3	20½	20	20½	+ ½
3⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 21
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	30	56⅝	52¼	55½	+2¾
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	7	1	⅞	1	+ ¼
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	34	10	9⅞	9¾	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	39	1½	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	10	7⅞	7	7⅛	+ ¼
17⅞	6¼	Allegh pf $30 ww	72	8½	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
17¼	8	Alleghan pf $40 ww	15	7⅝	6¾	7⅜	+ ⅝
17½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	4	9¼	8¾	9¼	Jun 22
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	21	19	18¼	19	+ ¾
9⅞	4½	Allen Industries	4	7½	6¾	7½	+ 1½
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	22	168	162	167½	+5½
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅝e)	2	8	8	8	Jun 22
14⅜	8⅜	Allied Mills (⅓e)	13	12⅝	12	12½	+ ¾
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	86	7¾	7½	7⅜	+ ⅜
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	48⅝	46¾	48⅝	+ 4⅝
51¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	158	46	43½	45¼	+ 1½
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	14¾	14½	14½	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	9	2¼	2½	2½	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	18	18	18	+3
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	10	70	67	70	+4
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¾e)	1	59	59	59	+3½
17⅞	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	18	17⅞	17	17½	— ¼
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(½e)	*9	34½	32½	32½	— ¼
96	70¾	Am Can (4)	12	97	96	96⅞	+ ⅞
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	165	165	165	Jun 21
27½	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	39	21½	19½	21¾	+2¼
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	4	38	37½	37¾	+1¾
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable(.40e)	51	14⅞	13⅞	14¼	+ ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	110	108½	110	+2½
8⅛	4½	Am Colortype	4	7¼	7	7⅛	
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	2	11	10½	10½	
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	22	11⅜	10½	11	+ ⅝
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	5	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
6½	4	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	M'y 24
4⅜	2¼	Am & For Power	35	4	3¾	3⅞	
19¾	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	17½	16⅜	17½	+1½
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	12	21¾	20	21	+ ¾
11½	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	9	10	9	9½	
12	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	10¾	10	10¾	+1¼
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	16	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	4	20	19½	19½	+ ¼
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	4	37	36⅞	37	+ ¼
3⅜	1½	Am Ice	6	2¼	2	2⅛	
19½	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	3	19¼	18½	19	Jun 22
7⅞	4½	Am International	17	7⅛	6¾	7	+ ⅜
23⅞	12⅜	Am Locomotive	32	18¾	17⅝	18½	+ ⅛
74½	44	Am Locomot pf	7	54½	51	54½	+4½
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	16	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅜
38¾	23	Am Metal (¼e)	21	33½	32¾	33	+ ⅜
107	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	Jun 22
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	161	6¼	5¾	6	+ ⅛
40½	19	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	29	36¼	34½	36	+1
33	16⅛	Am P&L $6pf(1¾k)	30	31¾	30¼	31½	+ ⅛
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	249	13¼	12½	13	+ ¾
22½	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	85	19¾	18	19	+1
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	8	71¾	69	71¾	+2¾
30½	15¾	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	2	17	16	17	+1
14¼	7½	Am Seating	3	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅜
56¾	28½	Am Smelt&R(1¾e)	119	45½	42¼	44½	+ 2¼
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	+ 2½
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	53	53	53	+1
34¾	15⅜	Am Stl Fdrs	109	25½	22⅞	24⅝	+ 2
11¾	6½	Am Stores	10	8½	7¾	8½	+1
12¾	12	Am Stove	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 22
31	21½	Am Sug Ref(1¼e)	10	28	27½	27½	+2½
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	3	103	102⅞	102⅞	+ ⅛
19¾	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	36	142½	138¾	140½	+ 2½
74¾	58	Am Tobacco (5)	11	77⅞	77	77½	+ ¼
77¾	58¾	Am Tobacco B (5)	6	77⅞	77	77¾	
141	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	3	141	140½	141	Jun 22
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	10	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	98	10⅜	9¾	10	+ ¼
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	76½	76½	76½	+ 1½
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	4	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	8	36	34¾	36	+ 1⅛
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	113	7½	6⅞	7	+ ¼
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	33½	33½	33½	+2
36¾	21	Anaconda	282	29½	27⅝	29	+ 1½
50	29	Anaconda W & C	1	35	35	35	Jun 21
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¾
19	10	Andes Copper	5	16	14⅞	16	+ 1½
3⅛	2	A P W Paper	3	2½	2½	2½	Jun 21
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	Jun 22
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Jun 22
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	74	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	3	43½	42¾	43½	+ 2½
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar 19
39	24¼	Armstrong Cork	16	35½	33	35¼	+3
8¼	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	4	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	32	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
69	52	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	59	58	58	—2
68¼	68¼	Assd D G 2pf(1¾k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jun 17
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	118	32	29⅞	31¼	+2
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	10	47¼	45⅞	47	+1¾
27⅜	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	39	20½	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	6	6	6	+ ¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	4	10	9½	10	+ ½
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	39	23¾	22⅞	23⅜	+ ⅜
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	3	107	107	107	— ½
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	52	7¾	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	42	41¾	42	+ ½
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	1	43	43	43	+1
7⅜	4½	Atlas Tack	2	5¼	5	5¼	Jun 21
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
3⅛	2	Aust Nichols	6	2½	2½	2½	Jun 22
4⅝	2½	Aviat'n Corp(.18½e)	26	4¼	4	4¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	5	Bald Loco ct	65	8¼	7⅜	8	+ ¼
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	110	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	+ ½
13¼	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	31	8½	7⅜	8	+ ½
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	3	32	31¾	32	+ ½
19	12½	Barber Asphalt	27	18¼	17⅜	18	+ ⅝
10½	5	Barker Bros	6	8⅜	8	8⅜	— ⅞
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	105	15¾	15	15⅜	+ ⅜
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (⅝e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream(1a)	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
96½	90½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
105	94½	Beech-NutPack(4a)	1	105	105	105	
8¾	5¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	7	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar 19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	36	12½	11⅞	12⅜	+ ¼
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (1.52½e)	2	38	34½	38	+ 2
65¾	39¾	Beth Steel	308	53¼	49¾	53	+2¾
16½	12⅜	Beth Steel 5%pf(1)	6	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
98½	75	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	1	90½	80½	90½	+ ½
28	17½	Bigelow-Sanford	15	22½	21	22½	+1⅜
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	10	15	14¼	15	+1
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	34	14¼	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
35½	20½	Boeing Airplane	43	26½	25½	26	+ ⅝
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	7	23	21½	23	+1½
13⅞	9	Bond Strs	7	9½	9½	9½	Jun 21
16⅝	15	Borden Co (.70e)	46	16⅞	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	60	25½	23⅜	25	+1½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear (½e)	3	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+1⅛
10⅞	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	40	8½	7⅞	8	— ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg (¼e)	69	22⅞	20⅞	22¼	+1⅝
30½	20	Briggs & Stra(¾e)	1	26	26	26	Jun 11
34	28	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	3	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun 21
9¾	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	15	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	7	27	26	27	+1
21½	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	5	15⅞	15½	15½	+ ½
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1e)	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅜
10	5½	Brunswick-Balke	5	8½	8	8¼	+ ¾
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	20	9	8½	9	+ ⅜
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	71	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
5⅜	3	Budd Wheel	23	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ¼
20	13¼	Bullard Co	2	18	18¼	18	+ ¼
32½	15½	BulovaWatch (2½e)	15	24½	23	24¼	+1¼
9½	3¾	Burling Mills (1)	22	9½	8⅞	9	
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mch(.30e)	42	17	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5	5	5	Jun 17
8⅝	5⅜	Butler Bros	15	7⅜	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf(1½)	5	20½	20	20½	+ ¾
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	11	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	24	10¼	9½	10⅛	+ ⅞
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¾	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	18	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	29	7⅞	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
15¾	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	5	13¼	13	13	+ ½
19¾	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale	184	17⅞	17	17¾	+ ¾
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	71	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
36	21	Cannon Mills(1¾e)	4	30	27¼	30	+3¼
2	⅞	Capital Ad A	2	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ½
13	8¼	Carpenter Stl(.30e)	6	15	14½	15	+1
6	3¾	Carriers&Gen(.10e)	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
24	8¾	Case (J I) Co	24	87	82½	87	+4
55½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract (1e)	39	49⅞	47½	49½	+2
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	Jun 16
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	40	15½	14⅝	15⅞	+ ½
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	* 1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	7	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅝
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	21⅞	21½	21¾	— ⅛
7	2	Cent Foundry	28	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅜
11	7	Cent R R N J	2	11	10½	11	+1
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	4	6¼	5½	6¼	+ ¾
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	6	5¼	4½	5¼	+1
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	44	42¾	40	42	+2
8⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	24	7¼	7	7½	+ ⅛
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	4	23	21⅞	23	+2
12¼	6	Checker Cab	3	10½	9	10½	+1⅜
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	105	28⅝	26½	28½	+2¾
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	77	77	77	Jun 16
48½	27½	Ches Corp	11	36¾	34¾	36¾	+3¼
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	5	½	½	½	Jun 15
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 21
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	3	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	+ ¾
1¾	½	Chi Great West	3	¾	¾	¾	+ ⅛
8⅝	2¾	Chi Great W pf	17	3½	3½	3½	+ ½
14	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13	13	13	+1
1	½	Chi M St P & P	3	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
3	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1⅛	1	1¼	+ ⅛
13'	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	27	13½	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
32½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅞
40¼	37½	ChiPneuT pr pf(2½)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+2¾
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun 21
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7½ pf	2	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	9	9	9	Jun 22
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot(⅝e)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
6½	3¼	Childs Co	25	6½	6	6¼	— ¼
63½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (½e)	464	53	48⅜	52⅜	+3¾
13½	8	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
3¾	2	City Stores	14	4	3½	4	+ ½
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	17	17	17	— ½
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (½e)	3	22½	20¼	22½	+2½
45⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.60e)	45	41½	40¼	41	+ ⅛
16½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	9	16¾	16¼	16½	+ ⅜
136½	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	17	139	135½	137½	+1½
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¾
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	26	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅛
95½	78	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	87	86⅞	87	Jun 22
27⅞	13¼	Collins & Aik (¾e)	6	23½	22	23½	+1½
20	9⅛	Colt Fuel & Iron	7	16½	15	16⅛	+1⅜
78	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	9	80	78	79	+1½
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	24	34¼	33	33⅝	+ ⅝
95½	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 8
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	6	42	40¾	40¾	+ ¾
100½	90	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents	33	8¼	8	8¼	
2	1	Com'with & South	46	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
45	25	Com & So pf (2¼k)	17	42	40½	40½	—1½
28	22⅛	Com'with Ed (1¼)	9	26¼	25½	26¼	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6	6	+ ⅛
24½	15	Congoleum-Nairn	14	20	18¾	19⅞	+1¼
8	6	Congress Cigar	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun 20
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	51	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
8	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¾
26⅞	17	Cons Edison (1e)	202	27	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	2	98⅞	98	98⅞	+ ⅞
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 22
6⅞	4½	ConsFilmInd pf(½k)	*1	6½	6½	6½	+ ¾
5¾	2⅞	Cons Laundries	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
10½	7	Consol Oil (.80)	100	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
103	98¾	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	103	103	103	Jun 20
7½	2⅝	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
2	¼	Consol Textile	20	⅜	¼	⅜	
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	4	3½	3¼	3¼	+ ⅜
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13	13	13	Jun 22
98½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	2	88½	87	88½	Jun 22
16⅜	9¾	Container Corp	34	13¼	12⅜	13¼	+ ⅞
17⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	54	18	17¼	17¾	
3⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	45	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
87½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	86	84	86	+1
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	32	44¾	43½	44½	+1⅛
111½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	111½	111½	111½	Jun 21
9⅝	6	Cont Diam Fib	9	8	7½	7⅝	+ ¾
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	32	31⅜	31½	+ ⅛
3¼	⅞	Cont Motors	16	1⅞	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	79	31½	29⅞	31	+1
16½

Commerce and Finance

Value of New Residences Put Up Last Year Best Since 1930

Business and Industry

$60,000,000 Issue So. California Is Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The sale of $60,000,000 Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Colorado River Water Works 4 per cent refunding bonds by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to two banking syndicates headed respectively by the Chase National Bank, and Lehman Brothers, which immediately made public offering of the issue, is the largest individual sale by the RFC since its inception. It caps several weeks of negotiation between Jesse Jones, RFC chairman, and Eugene Black, vice-president of the Chase bank, and Frank Morse, head of the municipal bond department of Lehman Brothers.

The two banking groups, which paid 107 for the bonds, which mature Aug. 1, 1946 to 1986, inclusive, are making a joint offering of the issue at prices to yield from 2.65 per cent for the 1946 maturity to 3.65 for the 1986 maturity. A quick absorption of the offering is expected.

The bonds were bought by the RFC from the Water District originally as 5s and later, after negotiations, were refunded into 4 per cent and 4¼ per cent obligations. The RFC now holds $90,000,000 of these bonds. The Chase syndicate took $40,000,000 of the present issue and the Lehman group $20,000,000.

This is the first public financing for construction of the aqueduct to carry water from the Colorado River to Southern California, total cost of which is calculated to cost $200,000,000. Mr. Jones, commenting on the RFC financing of the project, stated that it was too large for private bankers to finance in the beginning.

Other organizations included in the 140 investment firms offering the bonds are:

Bankers Trust Company, the National City Bank of New York, R. H. Moulton & Co., Inc., Lehman Brothers, the First Boston Corporation, Smith, Barney & Co., Blyth & Co. Inc., Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Dean Witter & Co., Weeden & Co., Inc., the Northern Trust Company, Chicago, Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc., Phelps Fenn & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles, Bankamerica Company, San Francisco, the Anglo California National Bank, American Trust Company Bond Department, San Francisco, F. S. Moseley & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co. of New England, Inc., R. W. Pressprich & Co., Hallgarten & Co., Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc., Chicago, Paine, Webber & Co., Eastman, Dillon & Co., Roosevelt & Weigold, Kean, Taylor & Co., B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc., Tucker, Anthony & Co., Hemphill, Noyes & Co., Cassatt & Co., Inc., Schwabacher & Co., Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc., Chicago, Wells-Dickey Company, Minneapolis, and Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.

The bonds are exempt from personal property taxes in California and the interest is exempt from present Federal Income and California State Income Taxes. They are a legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in California.

Business Definitely Is On the Upgrade, Says Roger Babson

BELOIT, Wis. (AP)—Roger Babson, Boston economist, told the General Council of the Congregational and Christian Churches business is definitely on the upturn and that he looks for an improvement in employment and sales each month during the balance of the year.

"I would not be surprised to see a stampede for goods before the end of the year," he said. "The situation today is like the man flat on his back—the only way to look is upwards."

Asserting that more idle money is ready for use right now than at any time in the last 16 years, he urged that personal grouches and politics be forgotten and recommended that the "two parties bury the hatchet for four years and form a coalition government so no party can crucify the other."

Lead, Zinc, Copper Prices Advanced

NEW YORK, June 22 (AP)—Lead and zinc prices, recently at the lowest levels for three years or more, were advanced today by leading sellers.

St. Joseph Lead Co. boosted its lead price from 4 cents to 4.25 cents a pound, New York delivery, and to 4.10 cents, St. Louis. It was the first rise in the quotation since January.

American Smelting & Refining Co. followed with a rise of ¼ cent to 4.25 cents.

Zinc sellers raised the price of prime western from 4 cents a pound to 4.15 cents, East St. Louis. The market was lifted in April from 4 cents to 4.25 cents, but the advance failed to hold.

The upturn in zinc and lead high lighted another rising market for non-ferrous metals. Export copper, up substantially in the last week, rose to 9.17½ cents a pound, compared with 9.05 cents yesterday.

FHLB Debentures Oversubscribed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The largest issue of Federal Home Loan Bank debentures so far offered was substantially oversubscribed June 21 at a record low price.

Preston Delano, Governor of the Federal Home Loan Bank System, asserted: "The heavy oversubscription which met the offering of $41,500,000 consolidated debentures of the Federal Home Loan Banks at an interest rate of less than ½ of 1 per cent reflects public recognition of the strong current financial position of the bank system as well as the abundance of funds seeking investment."

Pullman Pensions

Employees of the Pullman Company and the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company have received $20,000,000 in non-contributory pensions and death benefits and contributory group insurance since 1914, says the Association of American Railroads.

End of Uncertainty, Not Good News, Seen Bull Market Factor

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The week's sharp stock market rise following so close on the heels of three conspicuous bearish predictions, has resulted here in considerable heart-searchings, particularly among the shorts, as to the signs by which such a sharp upswing might have been foreseen.

A substantial trapped short interest is apparently contributing to the spectacular upturn. There was a substantial increase in the short interest figures for the month of April, the largest in a year, following the March 31 break. It has been generally expected for some time that the dullness of recent weeks would be followed by a sharp break-out either up or down, but the tedious dullness indicated the Street did not know which way.

The paradoxical way in which the stock market often interprets the news was evident.

For example, it is being said that a general reduction in the steel price structure, such as has been much discussed recently, would be a bullish signal. On the other hand one of the most quoted reasons for the current rise has been the sudden firming of steel scrap prices, beginning last Friday and with two increases on Wednesday making a total rise of $1 a ton in less than one week.

Traders Buy on Bad News

The argument that a general price cut in steel is bullish depends, of course, on the old axiom "Buy when the bad news comes out." Since there has been so much talk, a cut would end the uncertainty. If, on the other hand, there had been no talk in recent weeks the initial suggestion of a cut would have been construed pessimistically as indeed it was some weeks ago.

The same argument has been applied to recent dividend reductions. There has been a run of these for months. In most cases the shares are now selling higher than before the dividend cut or omission.

This inverse reaction to bad news is characteristic of the stock market. Thus in the summer of 1931 the Hoover moratorium announcement, that foreign governments would pay nothing for a time on their war debts, was followed by a sharp, though short-lived stock market rally.

Two different and contradictory reactions to the same kind of news often follow each other. When England went off the gold standard in September, 1931, the market dropped so hard that short selling was forbidden for a time. But when we went off the gold standard in 1933 the market had a three months' rise. This, in turn, reversed the 1897 historic precedent in which the market rose sharply when McKinley's election put us back firmly on the gold standard.

Examples of Contradictions

Again in June, 1933, the newfledged NRA was the basis for the final rally in the bull market of that year. But two years later the 1935-1937 bull market became something more than a foot-hill on the charts when the Supreme Court threw out the Blue Eagle in the Schechter case.

Again in the spring of 1936 the utilities had a fair rally (for them) when Electric Bond & Share indicated its intention of fighting the Utility Act of 1935 in the courts. Two years later, this spring, there was another bull move in the utilities when Bond & Share bowed to the inevitable and registered under the Act.

One of the favorite explanations of the bull market in commodities in the spring of 1937 was war scares and military needs in Europe. This explanation, however, was also given a year later, this spring, for the bear market in commodities.

Innumerable examples of such contradiction can be cited by any regular trader. A bull market in rail shares in the spring of 1933 coincided with the Missouri Pacific receivership, the first road to embrace the new Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act. But when Erie did likewise in January of this year there was heavy rail bond selling—on bad news.

Certainty Causes Bullishness

Obviously, in the news that makes the market move, there is nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so. The key to the market significance of any news item does not hang on its intrinsic meaning but on its setting or timing. The cue to the market's reaction, if there is any, seems to be whether any particular item of news makes for uncertainty (which is invariably bearish) or clears up uncertainty (which is invariably bullish).

Thus when we went off the gold standard and onto New Deal standards in 1933 a long period of political and monetary uncertainty was finally cleared up; just as the overwhelming Republican victories of 1924 and 1928 cleared up uncertainty and were followed by bull markets; and the Supreme Court invalidation of the NRA followed a long period of increasing public uncertainty over the merits of General Johnson's bluebird culminating in its imminent Congressional repeal. Likewise when President Roosevelt came out in early April, 1937, with a chance remark about excessive commodity prices, it expressed and precipitated a great business uncertainty over price levels.

So the bad news of recent months, including 25 per cent steel operations, a 1932 level for railroad carloadings, and a long run of bad dividend news, finally reached the point where further bad news must almost certainly be the end. A certain confidence of despair seems to have seized the market; imparting a kind of certainty which is almost always bullish.

White, Weld Partner Suspended; Firm To Make Court Appeal

WASHINGTON (AP) — Thirteen partners of the New York Stock Exchange firm of White, Weld & Company have been cleared of charges of stock manipulation but the Securities Commission declared another member of the firm guilty.

It ordered that this broker, Faris R. Russell, be suspended from three exchanges, though it asserted that he "may not have been conscious" that his transactions were unlawful.

The firm, with headquarters in New York City, has branches in Boston and Chicago.

White, Weld & Company issued the following statement:

"We have just learned of the order of the Commission issued Wednesday dismissing as to this firm, the proceedings involving transactions in A. O. Smith stock, but imposing a 90-day penalty of suspension from Securities Exchange memberships upon one of our partners, Faris R. Russell.

"This penalty is imposed in spite of the fact that the opinion finds that he had no fraudulent intent or 'bad' purpose. Mr. Russell is an esteemed and valuable member of our firm, and this finding against him, which we regard as entirely unwarranted, is of vital importance to us despite the dismissal of the case against our firm as such. Counsel have been instructed to take an immediate appeal to the Federal Court on his behalf."

RFC Lends Business $24,959,610 in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announced that it made 290 industrial loans aggregating $24,959,610 during May.

The loans to industries were made under recent amendments to the RFC Act.

As of May 31, the RFC said, the Corporation had made a total of 2,828 loans totaling $210,604,456 "to assist business and industry."

Authorizations and commitments for all purposes amounted to $55,487,738 in May, making the RFC's outstanding commitments $12,319,037,288.

Retail Advertising Volume 10.6 P. C. Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The volume of retail display advertising reported for this year through June 11 was 10.6 per cent less than the corresponding period last year, according to Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper.

This report, which measures retail linage in 80 major cities, shows a total of 442,800 lines for the period reported against 494,914,185 lines for the 1937 period, a loss of 52,332,385 lines.

Exchange Censures Redmond & Co.; One Partner to Retire

NEW YORK (AP)—Governors of the New York Stock Exchange voted to censure the stock exchange firm of Redmond & Co. and at the same time announced that H. Mason Day, a partner, would retire from the firm on Sept. 30, 1938.

The action, the board of governors' announcement said, involved "infractions of Federal margin regulations, not wilful, but for which the senior managing partner, Day, was responsible."

The announcement continued:

"In addition certain transactions were noted which were effected apparently by employees at recent financial questionnaire dates, so that the answers of such questionnaires submitted to the exchange did not correctly reflect the permanent capital position of the firm."

Mr. Day, the announcement added, retired as a general partner of the firm as of June 15 and will act as a special partner until Sept. 30.

Offices of the firm outside New York are Boston, Chicago and London.

Mr. Day, formerly associated with Harry F. Sinclair, was convicted of contempt of court, along with Sinclair and W. Sherman Burns, as an aftermath of the Teapot Dome Oil scandal. Day, nine years ago, was sentenced to serve four months in jail for contempt after allegations of jury shadowing in that case. He became a Redmond partner in 1930, after severing his connection with the Sinclair firm.

The exchange approved the formation of a new partnership consisting of the remaining partners to carry on the business.

The governors stated that the latest financial statement of the Redmond firm submitted to the exchange as of May 31, 1938, and supplementary information submitted by the firm indicated that it meets with the capital requirements of the exchange.

This was the second time in the history of the exchange a firm has been publicly censured.

New Kellogg Product

BATTLE CREEK, Mich.—W. K. Kellogg, President and founder of the Kellogg Company, announced an improved product, Wheat Krispies, and a new, redesigned package. Both are in full production and large volume shipments are now leaving the factory. Newspapers have been selected to carry the major portion of an intensive national advertising campaign for the new product, Mr. Kellogg said.

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS

Prospectus on request

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Utilities' Easy Money Days Over, Declares Morgan

HAMILTON, N. Y. (AP)—Publicly owned municipal power systems are facing three principal sources of trouble, Arthur E. Morgan, former head of the Tennessee Valley Authority, told the annual conference of municipal electric utilities of New York State.

"The days of easy money and excessive profits in the electric power industry are coming to a close," he said. "Rates are coming down and public municipal systems will have to compete with those lower rates and with narrower margins of profit.

"In the face of this steady lowering of rates and improvement of service of the private companies continually better management of publicly owned systems will be necessary to survive competition."

He cited large scale operations to bring about standardization and economy in administration as a second ill for publicly owned plants. He likened private power to the chain store systems of grocery dispensing.

The third difficulty, he said, is the rapidly growing demand for universal power service in the rural areas.

"No longer is electric power to be one of the peculiar advantages of city living," he pointed out. "It is to be a universal servant for city and farm alike.

"A widespread private utility, with administrative staffs in centers of population, can serve the surrounding areas with efficiency and economy. As rural electrification becomes universal, the large systems will be compelled to give service to the poor regions along with the good.

"If a publicly owned municipal system fails to serve or to cooperate with the surrounding rural areas it may be looked upon as an obstruction to progress. If it does serve the surrounding area without giving those areas a voice in management and in policy making, there may be complaint of city domination of rural affairs."

As an idea of what can be done to combat inroads private industry might make, Mr. Morgan advised communities with publicly owned power systems to work together to solve problems beyond the reach of individual systems.

He suggested a national institute of the managers of public business, with sub-divisions particularly concerned with water supply, public power, public markets and other public services.

The chief objective of such an organization, he said, perhaps would be competent and non-political administration.

"If such organizations as yours clearly see and endeavor to realize their possibilities, they may be the nuclei or keys in the process of transition from private and dictated management to public and democratic management in an important and growing field of public service," Mr. Morgan concluded.

Nation's Income Put At $60,000,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Commerce Department, which supplied President Roosevelt with an estimate that the national income this year would exceed $60,000,000,000, said that the year would be at least a third more prosperous than the depression low in 1933.

The highest national income was $78,556,000,000 in 1929. Last year, the total was $69,330,000,000, while in 1933 the total of wages, interests, dividends, rent and other income was only $45,317,000,000.

No breakdown of the 1938 estimate was available but officials indicated that the decline in wages, which totaled $46,728.000,000 last year, wbuld be from 10 to 14 per cent.

Borah Proposes Aid For Rails by Bond Interest Rate Cut

WASHINGTON (AP) — A proposal that railroad bondholders take a drastic cut in interest rates in order to help the carriers through their present financial difficulties came yesterday from Senator Borah (R) of Idaho.

The veteran Republican suggested that the Government could encourage this procedure by agreeing to make Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to carriers whose bondholders accepted such reductions.

"The bondholders would rather have an assured 3 per cent than a 6 per cent return that they may not get," commented Mr. Borah.

The railroad problem increasingly has concerned those legislators still in Washington, though most of them have received coldly the unofficial talk of a special session this fall to do something about it.

In this connection, they said a special session could do little or nothing until after committees had studied the question exhaustively.

Such studies might take several weeks or months.

One highly placed Congressman, unwilling to be quoted by name, said he thought it would be advisable, however, to have committees begin studies early this fall.

Ordinarily, the Interstate Commerce Commission makes a report to Congress on the general railroad situation when the session opens.

This Congressional leader said that if the report was made in the early fall, committees could hold hearings and have some definite proposals ready early in the next session.

Prospects are that only a handful of the railroads will earn even their fixed charges this year.

Building Volume At 7-Year Peak; Costs Show Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS — Home building volume in 310 leading American cities last year was lifted to the highest level since 1930 by the first decline in per-person housing costs since 1933, E. E. Crabb, Executive Vice-President of Investors Syndicate, revealed here in reporting on preliminary results of a survey that covered cities containing more than one-third of the country's population

"The average cost per person supplied with new housing in 310 cities during 1937," explained Mr. Crabb, "was $1,006.08. This was $9.26, or nine-tenths of 1 per cent less than the 1936 average of $1,015.30. Last year's per-capita new home cost was $128.81, or 11.34 per cent lower than the average in 1930.

More for the Money

"The public does not yet fully appreciate that in most sections of the country real estate dollars today buy more space and quality, in both new and modernized homes, than they did in the 'normal' building year of 1930 because land, labor, materials, financing and selling costs generally are lower than they were eight years ago.

"The downtrend in home costs in 1937—a trend that continued in the first half of this year—spurred residential construction volume and value in these cities to the highest level since 1930. Decreases in vacancies, increases in marriages, undoubling of families, high rents, ease of financing and obsolescence of existing units, favored home building expansion last year.

Home Values Up

"Value of new residences put up in 1937 also was the highest since 1930. New houses constructed last year in the same group of cities, based on building permits, were valued at $505,568,593. This total was only 14.27 per cent less than the $589,748,458 valuation in 1930. The 1937 valuation was 1.31 per cent greater than the $505,563,592 costs in 1936.

"Despite three successive annual increases in the volume of new housing in these cities, only 75.02 per cent of the population rise since 1930 obtained new residences. From 1931 to 1937, inclusive, 1,952,724 people were newly housed, but in the same period population increased by 2,602,908.

"Last year, for the second successive year, new residential building in these cities exceeded their estimated gain in population. Homes put up cared for 502,508 people. Simultaneously, population rose only 270,467. Therefore, new housing increased 85.79 per cent more than did estimated population. During 1936 new housing cared for 491,608 people, but estimated population rose only 483,757."

Partial Payment Buying Has Little Change in Past Decade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 23—Although the last decade has seen business go through extreme boom and slump periods, installment buying habits of the nation are today much the same as they were before the business curve started its last deep zigzag, it appears from records of a large group of automobile dealers and finance companies.

Tables compiled by the National Association of Finance Companies here show that last year the percentage of automobiles "financed" was just one point different from the percentage of 10 years before. In 1937, 59 per cent of the automobiles and trucks were sold on partial payment plans; in 1927, 60 per cent were sold that way.

Trend Holds About Even

There were probably more commercial cars included in the 1937 poll than in that of the previous decade, the report notes, so the precise degree of change is difficult to determine. But the record of the entire 10 years shows that there has been no trend either toward more or less installment buying.

In some of those years there was a drop, in some a rise, above the figures quoted above. The year 1929 marked the peak, with 64 per cent of the cars sold on time payments. The lowest point was reached in 1932, when only 48 per cent were financed. A graph of installment buying from 1927 to 1937 would call for a giz-zag line.

The figures presented by the National Association of Finance Companies are based in part on reports made to the association by automobile dealers, through co-operation of the National Automobile Dealers' Association and the Dominion Automobile Dealers' Association. Other information was obtained from the United States Department of Commerce and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Still other figures were compiled from questionnaires filled out by the sales finance companies belonging to the association.

Buying Habits Unchanged

Taken all together, they form a basis of comparison with some figures on other aspects of installment buying recently reported by the United States Building and Loan League here, which based its study on a recent report of Dun & Bradstreet. The credit experts, making a nationwide survey, found that installment buying apparently increased greatly in 1936 as compared in 1935, but they expressed doubts as to whether this increase in volume indicated any change in a nation's buying habits. They pointed out that this apparent rise might be due to the fact that the industries having greatly increased retail business that year were generally those in which installment selling was most generally used.

In 1937, Dun & Bradstreet found but slight increase in installment buying. The National Association of Sales Finance Companies reported virtually no change.

In one respect installment purchasers of automobiles are found to be improving. Very few of them now make off with unpaid-for cars. There has been a gradual decline in the number of "skips," as the finance companies call people who get away with cars on which installments are due, ever since 1932. The percentage of "skips" then was 5.5. Last year it was 1.7.

Junked Trade-ins Decline

On the other hand, less favorable to the installment buyer's reputation is a tendency for purchasers to take longer and longer time to complete payments. In 1927, only 12.4 per cent of the purchasers took more than 12 months to complete their payments. Last year the percentage of "paper" made out to spread payments over a period longer than one year had climbed to 68. The biggest jump has been in the last four years. The percentage rose from 29.8 in 1934 gradually to the present peak.

There appears to be nothing in this survey to indicate that the number of jalopies thrown into the used-car market is increasing. The percentage of "trade-ins" junked each year is declining, the high point having been reached in the depression period—1930 through 1934, according to this study. This year only 7.7 per cent of the trade-ins were junked, and while this may sound like a good many, it is just about half of the percentage of 1930, and is not far above that of 1928, when 6.9 per cent of the used cars taken in for credit on trades went to the junk pile.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 90

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on June 1, 1938, for the quarter ending June 30, 1938, equal to 2½ of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on July 15, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1938. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

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4% Colorado River Waterworks Refunding Bonds

Dated August 1, 1937 — Due August 1, as shown below

Principal and semi-annual interest, February 1 and August 1, payable at the principal office of The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, or at the office of the Treasurer of the District in the City of Los Angeles. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000, registerable as to principal and interest, and interchangeable with the consent of the District and at the expense of the holder.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds are Exempt from Personal Property Taxes in California and the interest thereon is Exempt from present Federal Income and California State Income Taxes

Legal Investment for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in California

AMOUNTS, MATURITIES AND YIELDS

$ 46,000	1946	2.65%	$1,667,000	1952	3.05%	$1,667,000 ea. yr.	1960-62	3.40%	$1,666,000 ea. yr.	1978-81	3.65%
228,000	1947	2.70	1,667,000	1953	3.10	1,667,000 ea. yr.	1963-65	3.45	1,622,000	1982	3.65
411,000	1948	2.75	1,667,000	1954	3.15	1,667,000 ea. yr.	1966-68	3.50	1,439,000	1983	3.65
685,000	1949	2.85	1,667,000	1955	3.20	1,667,000	1969	3.55	1,256,000	1984	3.65
1,006,000	1950	2.95	1,667,000	1956	3.25	1,666,000 ea. yr.	1970-72	3.55	982,000	1985	3.65
1,667,000	1951	3.00	1,667,000 ea. yr.	1957	3.30	1,666,000 ea. yr	1973-77	3.60	650,000	1986	3.65
				1958-59	3.35						

(Accrued interest to be added)

Circular on Request

The above Bonds are offered when, as and if received by us, and are approved as to legality by Messrs. Thomson, Wood & Hoffman, Attorneys, New York City, and Messrs. O'Melveny, Tuller & Myers, Attorneys, Los Angeles. It is expected that temporary bonds will be delivered in the first instance pending preparation of definitive bonds.

The Chase National Bank — Bankers Trust Company — The National City Bank of New York — R. H. Moulton & Company Incorporated — Lehman Brothers

The First Boston Corporation — Smith, Barney & Co. — Blyth & Co., Inc. — Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated

Bancamerica-Blair Corporation — Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. — Dean Witter & Co. — Weeden & Co., Inc.

The Northern Trust Company Chicago — Stone & Webster and Blodget Incorporated — Phelps, Fenn & Co. — J. & W. Seligman & Co. — Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles

Bankamerica Company San Francisco — The Anglo California National Bank — American Trust Company Bond Department San Francisco — F. S. Moseley & Co. — A. C. Allyn and Co. of New England, Inc.

R. W. Pressprich & Co. — Hallgarten & Co. — Stifel, Nicolaus & Co., Inc. Chicago — Paine, Webber & Co. — Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Roosevelt & Weigold Incorporated — Kean, Taylor & Co. — B. J. Van Ingen & Co. Inc. — Tucker, Anthony & Co. — Hemphill, Noyes & Co. — Cassatt & Co. Incorporated

Schwabacher & Co. — Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc. Chicago — Wells-Dickey Co. Minneapolis — Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.

The information contained herein has been accepted by us as reliable but it does not constitute a representation on our part.

Boston, June 23, 1938.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

FDIC Data Show 848 Banks Have Poor Management

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation reported the management of 848 banks was found to be unsatisfactory or poor last year.

These banks amounted to 11.6 per cent of the 7,293 state banks which are insured by the FDIC but are not members of the Federal Reserve System.

The corporation said in its annual report:

"Improvement in the quality of bank management is one of the major problems facing American banking and the Corporation is endeavoring to improve management where unsatisfactory conditions exist.

The undesirable managements were found mostly in small towns, the report added.

It also said the capital of insured banks has increased $5,500,000,000 since the banking of 1933. The added capital has been used to write off $3,500,000,000 for worthless assets, to repay $500,000,000 of RFC investments, and to pay $1,000,000,000 in interest and dividends. In 1937 alone the capital account of the 13,853 insured banks increased $75,000,000, making a total of $6,404,000,000.

Analyzing the bank examinations, the corporation said 14.3 per cent of the loans of banks were criticized in 1937, but the percentage was "substantially smaller than in earlier years."

Studies of bank investments rated 13.3 per cent of the securities owned by banks as "unsatisfactory."

During the year, the corporation paid off 277,236 depositors in 178 insolvent banks which had total deposits of $76,000,000.

The report criticized bank holding companies which the Administration seeks to regulate through proposed legislation.

"The holding company device facilitates self-dealing and concentration of lines of credit to related interests beyond the limits contemplated by law.

"The development of large banking organizations extending over many States and possibly over the entire nation involves a concentration of risk through the hazard of failure of important groups. Difficulties of examination and supervision multiply with the growth of banking organizations controlled by single interests."

Other statistical data of the report follow:

FDIC insured deposits in 13,853 banks on Dec. 31, 1937. These banks held deposits amounting to about $48,000,000,000, of which deposit insurance was protecting approximately $21,000,000,000. Fifty million depositors are more than 98 per cent fully covered by insurance.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	10.87	11.56
Affiliated F Inc	3.63	4.00
Amerex Hold	19.875	21.625
Am Business Shrs (new)	3.05	3.37
Am Gen Equip Inc	.55	.62
Am Ins Stocks	3.75	4.00
Boston Fund, Inc	14.23	15.22
British Type Inv	.22	.37
Broad St Inv	22.22	23.76
Bullock Fund	12.625	13.625
Can Inv Fund	3.60	3.95
Century Shrs Tr	21.08	22.67
Chain St Investor	13.74	14.62
Dividend Shrs	1.15	1.24
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	15.85	17.03
Eaton & Howard Fd F	10.67	11.45
Equity Corp $3 pf	20.25	22.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.29	18.61
Fund Investaors Inc	15.04	16.25
Gen Capital	4.33	4.71
Incorp Investors Tr	16.08	17.29
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.75	38.25
Maryland Fund	4.98	5.50
Mass Invest Tr	19.07	20.23
Mutual Invest	10.18	11.13
Nation Wide Voting	1.19	1.30
New England Fund	11.59	12.37
Old Colony Tr Assoc	12.00	14.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.36	.41
Putnam Fund	13.68	14.63
Quarterly Income Shrs	9.21	10.08
Railway & Light Sec	8.00	9.50
Railway & Likid Sec pf	80.00	....
Repub Invest Fund	.24	.26
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	2.00	3.50
Spencer Trask Fund	13.89	16.62
Stnd Util Inc	.49	.53
State Street Invest	71-.50	75.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.54	.60
Trusteed Indstry Shrs	.84	.84
US El Lt & P Voting	.85	.93
Wellington Fund	12.15	13.40
World Investment Tr	3.44	3.74

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	66.125
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.47	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.21	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.36	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.81	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.56	....
Diversified Tr C	3.25	....
Diversified Tr D	5.05	5.70
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	3.95
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.49	5.13
Nation Wide Sec	2.88	2.98
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	49.00	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	....
Nor Am Trf Shrs 1955	2.44	....
Nor Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.40	....
Nor Am Shrs 1958	2.13	....
Repres Tr Shrs	8.72	9.22
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	1.98	....
Super of Am Tr C, D	5.32	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	12.875	13.375
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.62	1.72

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	3.875	4.875
Pist Boston Corp	16.00	17.50
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.125	2.125

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. Sales value price Bonds		Liq. Sales value price
B-1	24.68 26.94	K-2	9.22 10.26
B12	20.16 22.09	Common Stocks	
B-3	13.34 14.65	S-1	23.81 26.10
B-4	6.09 6.81	S-2	12.25 13.56
Preferred Stocks		S-3	10.73 11.88
K-1	12.83 14.05	S-4	4.22 4.70

Chicago Board

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	Net Corn
July	.76	.77	.75½	.75¾	—.00¼	
September	.77½	.78⅜	.76⅜	.76¾	—.00¼	
December	.79¼	.80⅛	.78½	.78⅝	—.00¼	
						Corn
July	.57½	.57⅝	.57¼	.57½		
September	.58⅜	.59⅛	.58⅜	.58⅝	+.00⅛	
December	.57¾	.58⅛	.57¾	.58½	+.00⅜	
						Oats
July	.27	.27⅛	.26⅞	.26⅞	..	
September	.26½	.26½	.26¼	.26¼	..	
						Rye
September	.51¾	.53	.51¾	.52½	+.00⅜	

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on June 21: Receipts, $33,172,949.12; expenditures, $13,198,186.56; net balance, $2,395,883,203.09, including $1,809,888,412.14 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $15,406,203.72. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $6,140,292,686.29; expenditures, $7,892,379,354.27, including $2,097,933,719.71 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $1,382,086,685.98; gross debt, $37,173,109,588.07, an increase of $23,046,436.75 above the previous day; gold assets, $12,956,154,109.97.

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
NY Sept					
No 3	1.80	1.84	1.80	1.83	+.03
Wld July No 4	.97	.99½	.97	.99½	
Wld Mar No 4	.95	.98	.94¾	.96	—.01

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾'40-40 June	106.25	106.25	106.25
1 3¼s '41	108.8	108.8	108.8
2 3⅜s '47-43	110.22	110.22	110.22
2 3¼s '46-43	109.30	109.30	109.30
7 3¼s '48-44	109.31	109.29	109.29
2 4s '54-44	114.14	114.14	114.14
4 2¾s '47-45	106.16	106.13	106.13
1 3¾s '54-46	113.5	113.5	113.5
18 3s '48-46	107.30	107.30	107.30
8 3½s '49-46	108.21	108.18	108.20
9 2¾s '51-48	104.22	104.19	104.19
41 2½s '53-49	101.27	101.24	101.24
12 2¾s '54-51	103.11	103.8	103.8
17 3s '55-51	106.12	106.8	106.10
18 2½s '60-55	103.28	103.25	103.25
6 2¾s '63-58	101.28	101.28	101.28
25 2¾s '59-56	102.21	102.21	102.21

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	106.7	106.7	106.7

Home Owners' Loan

1 3s '52-44	106.6	106.6	106.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '48	88	88	88
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	100	100	100
1 Alb P W 6s '48 ww	36	36	36
147 Alleghany 5s '50 st	21¼	20	21¼
6 Allied Stres 4½s '51	80	79⅝	80
11 Allis Chalm 4s '52	107½	107	107½
7 Am & For P 5s 2030	54	53⅛	54
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
10 Am Int 5½s '49	93	93	93
33 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112⅞	113
1 Am T&T 5½s '46	102½	102½	102⅝
2 Am T&T 3¼s '61	103	102⅞	102⅞
3 Am W W&E 6s '75	94	94	94
5 Anac'da Cop 4½s '50	104⅞	104⅝	104⅝
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	24½	25¼	25¼
12 Arm Del 4s '57	94¾	93½	94¼
1 Arm Del 4s '55	94¾	94¾	94⅝
37 AT&SF 4s '95	102	101	102
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	82	82	82
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	96½	96¼	96¼
2 At&Ch&A L 4s '44	69½	67¼	69½
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	74¾	74½	74¾
14 ACL clt 4s '52	55	53½	55
5 A C Line 4½s '64	57⅞	56⅞	57⅞
4 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	25	24½	25
13 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	19½	19¾	19½
33 B&O rfg 6s '95	23½	21¾	23
58 B&O 1st 5s '48	42	39⅞	42
21 B&O rfg 5s '95	22¼	21	22
25 B&O 5s '96 F	22	19¾	21
45 B&O 5s 2000D	22	18⅝	21½
161 B&O cv 4½s '60	18¼	18	18¼
70 B&O 4s '48	39½	38	39¼
82 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	31½	28½	31½
20 B&O 5s S W '50	30	26	29⅞
2 B&O 4s T C '59	22¾	22	22¾
2 Bang&Ar 4s cv '51 st	100½	100½	100½
5 Bell TPa 5s '60C	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
7 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	104	103½	103⅞
10 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	98	98	98
103 Beth Stl 3½s '52	93¾	92⅞	93¼
25 Bost&Me 5s '67	28½	28	28
9 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61	28	23	28
22 Bost&Me 5s '55	29¼	26	29¼
11 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	87¼	86¾	86¾
4 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	69	68⅞	69
13 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	99	99	99
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	105⅝	105⅞	105⅜
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	64	64	64
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57B	84	84	84
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110½	110½	110½
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	22	22	22
2 Bur C&RNo 5s '34	9	9	9
1 Bush Term 5s '55	36	36	36
1 Can Sou 5s'62	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	116⅝	116⅜	116⅝
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	115	115	115
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115½	115½	115½
11 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115	114¾	114¾
11 Can Nor 6½s'46	124½	124½	124½
2 Can Pac 5s'54	97	97	97
10 Can Pac 4½s'60	90½	90½	90½
6 Can Pac 4s perp	77	77	77
5 Caro C&O 6s'52	99½	99½	99½
15 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	74½	72½	74½
4 Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	9⅞	9¼	9⅞
16 Cen Ill E&G 5s'51	97⅞	96⅞	97⅞
7 Cen New Eng 4s'61	26¾	26¾	26¾
6 Cen Pr Thru-Stl 4s'54	65	64⅞	65
25 Cen Pac 5s'60	46	44	46
195 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	67	64½	66⅝
5 Cen R R N J 5s'87	26¼	26¼	26¼
7 Cen RR NJ 4s'87	22	21½	22
4 Certain-teed 5½s'48	64½	63½	64½
1 Champion P&P 4¾s'50	96	96	96
3 C&O 4½s'92	115	115	115
7 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	93	92½	93
8 Chi & Alton 3s'49	18½	15½	18½
1 Chi&Q 4½s'77	77½	76½	77½
6 CB&Q gen 4s'58	89¼	88	89¼
22 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98	97⅞	98
9 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	113¼	113¼	113¼
26 Chic Gt West 4s'59	18¾	17½	18¾
11 Chi I&L 5s'47	10½	10½	10½
5 Chi I&L 5s'66	4¾	4¾	4¾
106 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	9¾	9¼	9¾
57 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3¾	3	3
9 CM&StP 4½s'89	23	21	23
5 CM&StP 4½s'89 E	24	24	24
6 CM&StP gen 4s'89	22½	22	22½
59 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5½	5	5½
200 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8½	8½	8½
10 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	8½	8½	8½
7 Chi & NW 4s '87	15	15	15
13 Chi & NW 5½s '87	14	14	14
7 CRI & P 4½s '52A	7½	7½	7½
11 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4	4	4
25 C R I & P 4s '88	17½	16⅞	17½
2 CRI & P 4s '88 ct	16½	16½	16½
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	8	8	8
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6½	6½	6½
5 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	44	42	44
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	105	105	105
6 Ch Un Sst 3¾s '63	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	79½	79½	79½
7 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	81¾	80½	81¼
2 Childs Co 5s '43	70	69	70
1 Choc Okl & G 5s '52	14	14	14
1 Cinn Leb & N 4s '42	100½	100½	100½
1 CinUn Term 5s '57 C	108¾	108¾	108¾
19 CCC&StL 4½s '77	52	51	52
2 Cleve & Pitts 4½s81B	101¼	101¼	101¼
13 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	82	80⅞	82
17 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¼	74½	76¼
2 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	72	70	72
7 Col F & I 5s '70	47½	46	47½
1 Col & So 4½s'80	38	38	38
18 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	91½	90¼	91½
7 Colmbia G 5s 1961	91	89	91
10 Com'l Cred 3¾s '51	100	99⅞	100
1 Comwlth Ed 4⅞s '57	111¾	111⅞	111⅞
41 Comwlth Ed 3s '81	108¼	108¼	108⅝
1 Comwlth Ed 3½s '65	107	107	107
9 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	107¾	107½	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	101¾	101¾	101¾
35 Con Oil 3½s '51	100½	100½	100¼
7 Consum Pow 3½s'70	105¼	105⅛	105¼
3 Consum Pow 3½s'65	105¼	105	105¼
5 Container Cor 6s'46	103	103	103
2 Container 5s '43	91	91	91
11 Crane Co 3½s'51	103½	103¼	103½
21 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s'42	35½	35	35½
3 Cuba RR 5s '52	38	38	38
33 Del2& Hud rfg 4s'43	37¾	34½	37¾
1 Del P&L 4¼s'69	103½	103½	103½
6 D&R G 4s'36	11¼	11	11
2 D&RGW 5s RR'55	6	5½	6
3 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	5½	5½	5½
1 D&RG West 5s'78	7¼	7¼	7¼
4 Det Ed 5s'52	106½	106½	106½
9 Dow Chem 3s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Ed Ill Belyn 4s'39	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	102½	102½	102½
29 Erie rfg 5s '67	15	13⅝	14⅜
123 Erie rfg 5s '75	15	13½	14½
5 Erie gen lien 4s'96	23¾	23¾	23¾
3 Erie cv 4½s '53 A	18	17	18
8 Erie cv 4s '53 B	17¾	16	17¾
12 Erie cv 4s '53 D	17	16	17
2 Erie Gene 6s '57	42½	42½	42½
5 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	101	101	101
2 Fed Lt&Pr 5s '42	92	92	92
2 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	94½	94½	94½
1 Fed L&T Int 5s '42	92	92	92
132 Fla E Cst 5s'74	7⅝	6¾	7⅝
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¾	6½	6¾
1 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	51	51	51
1 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102½	102½	102½
2 Gen Cable 5½s'47	96½	96½	96½
10 Gen Mot Acpt 3s'46	104¾	104½	104¾
1 GenMot4½s53Ass'51	103½	103⅜	103½
1 Gen Pub S 5½s '39	98	98	98
41 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	44	41⅞	44
13 Goodrich 6s '45	89½	87¼	89½
11 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	75	74	75
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	71	71	71
21 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	72¾	70	72¾
6 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	99	98½	99
66 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	84	82	83
34 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	78½	75	75½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	82	82	82
2 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104	104	104
1 Hocky V 4½s '59	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	65	65	65
10 HousOilTex5½s'40	102½	102½	102½
11 Hud&Man 1st 5s '57 A	23¼	22¼	23¼
5 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	15¼	15¼	15¼
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16¼	16½	16¼
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Ill Cen 1st 3½s'51 reg	74	74	74
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	43½	43⅜	43½
30 Ill Cen 4s '53	44	39	42
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	42½	42½	42½
81 Ill Cen 3¾s '66	35¾	33½	35¼
5 Ill Cen 5s '55	45	45	45
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	48¼	48¼	48¼
31 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	40	40½	40
3 IC&CHL&NO 4½s '63	37	36	37
3 Ill Steel 4½s '40	106½	106⅝	106½
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32	51½	51½	51½
1 Interb R Tr 4s '32	18½	18½	18½
20 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	39	39	39
8 InterbRTr rfg 5s '66 ct	49¾	48½	49¾
2 Interlake Iron 4s '47	81	80½	81
10 Int Agric 5s '42 st	101	101	101
11 Int Cit 6s '52	4	3½	4
37 Int Cit Nor 1st 6s '52	16	16	16
2 Int Hydro El 6s '44	70	69½	69¾
11 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	44½	43½	44½
20 Int Paper 5s '55	80	78¾	80
19 Int Paper 5s '47	89¼	88½	89¼
64 Int Tel&Tel cv 4½s'39	96¾	96½	96¾
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	68¾	68	68¼
56 Int T&T 5s '55	71¾	71¼	71½
9 KCFtS&Mem 4s '36	23¾	23¾	23¾
1 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	22	22	22
10 KCSouth 5s '50	62	61½	62
1 KC Term 4s '60	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	46	46	46
11 Lac Gas 5½s'53	54½	54	54½
3 Lac Gas 5½s'53 reg	53	53	53
11 Lac Gas 5s '39	80¾	80	80¾
1 LS&MS 3½s '97	83	81	83
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30	30	30
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	51¾	51¾	51¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	23	23	23
3 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	43¾	43	43¾
2 Lehigh Val 6s 2003	34	34	34

Dividend Declarations

Interim

Company	Rate	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Amer I G Chem A	$2	June 30	June 28
Do B	20c	June 30	June 28
Resumed			
Bobbs-Merrill Co	60c	June 20	June 15
Pac Truck Service (Calif)	7½ pf	3½c .. July 1	June 1
Accumulated			
Amer Euro Sec pf	$3	June 29	June 23
Iowa El L&P	7% pf	A .. July 20	June 30
Do	6% pf C	75c .. July 20	June 30
Do	6½ pf B	81¼c .. July 20	June 30
New Orl P S $7 pf	$1.75	.. July ..	June 20
Man Fin Co (Balt Md)	7% pf	21¾c .. June 30	June 23
Reduced			
Angostura-Wupper	5c	.. July 1	June 27
Liquidating			
Penn-Mex Fuel Co	50c	.. June 22	June 21
Initial			
Am Inv Co of Illionis $2 series cum pf	25c	.. July 1	June 24
Do $2 cum pf	25c	.. July 1	June 24
Regular			
Amer Midland Co Series A pf	70c 12½c	Q June 30	June 25
Am Prod Co pr pf	87½c	Q July 1	June 27
Baldwin-Duckw Chain Corp	40c	.. June 30	June 21
Basic Ind Sh bearer	7.2100c	.. June 30	.....
Bobbs-Merrill Co	4½% pf $4.50	$1.12½	Q June 20 June 15
Bridgeport Hyd Co	40c	Q July 15	June 30
Canada-Amer Tr Shs (Sec Tr) bearer	8⅓c	.. June 30	.....
Cass Bk & Tr Co (St Louis)	$2	.. June 30	June 20
Cincin Un Stk Yds	30c	Q June 30	June 22
Cinecolor Inc	3c	.. June 20	June 13
Citizens Nat Bk&Tr Co Englewood N. J.	$1	Q July 1	June 30
Do	$1	Q Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Comm Tr Co (NJ)	50c	Q July 1	June 25
Cleve Un Stk Yd	12½c	Q July 1	June 22
Corp Tr Shrs orig ser	5.2800c	.. June 30	....
Do ($1)	Ser AA 4.8880c	.. June 30	.....
Do ($1) accum series	4.8880c	.. June 30	.....
Crystalite Prod Co 6% pf	$6	$1.50	Q June 30 June 23
Discount Cp(NY)	$1.50	Q July 1	June 23
Equitable Invest Cp of Mass(Boston)	10c	.. June 30	June 25
Equity Trust Shares in America, reg	7c	.. June 30	.....
Do bearer	7c	.. June 30	.....
F R Publishing Corp.	50c	Q June 30	June 24
Fairmont Creamery Co (Delaware)	25c	Q July 1	June 20
Do 4½% conv	$1.12½	Q July 1	June 20
Fairmont Park & Haddington Pass Ry Co *$0.500897 a share	*	June 10	Dec. 20
First Natl Bank (Colorado Spgs Colo)	$1	S June 30	June 25
First Natl Bank & Tr Co(Evanston Ill)	$3	.. June 30	June 15
Fixed Trust Oil Shares, bearer	16.0250c	.. June 30	.....
Fixed Trust Shares, orig Series bearer	16.2450c	.. June 30	.....
Do ($20) Series "B" bearer	*0.079275	.. June 30	.....
Fresnillo Co	15c	.. June 30	June 24
Gas Securities Co	4½% M	July 1	June 15
Do 6% pfd	50c M	July 1	June 15
George Putnam Fund	12c	Q July 15	June 30
Grey & Bruce Trust & Savings Co (Owen Sound Ont)	$1	S July 2	June 20
Green & Coates Streets Philadelphia Pass Rs Co	†	June 10	Dec. 20
Haverhill Gas Light Co	20c	.. July 1	June 27
Hecker Prod Corp	15c	Q Aug. 1	July 11
Kekaha Sugar Co. Ltd	5c	.. July 1	June 25
Kellogg Switch & Sl	15c	.. July 31	July 11
Do pf	$1.25	Q July 31	July 11
Laclede Steel	15c	.. June 20	June 24
Lemon Water Co	$1.25	Q July 1	June 20
Marchant C Mch pf	35c	S July 15	June 30
Md Trust (Balto)	40c	S June 30	June 24
Memphis P & L. $7 pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 22
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 22
Mount Carbon & Port Carbon R R	$1.25	S July 14	July 2
National Rockland Bk (Boston, Mass)	$1	S June 30	June 21
N. Britain Mch Co	25c	.. June 30	June 23
New Britain Mch Co. 7% pf A	$1.75	Q July 1	June 24
New Eng Pow Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 25
N Y Tel Co	$2.00	Q June 30	June 30
Newark Con Gas Co 5% gtd	$2.50	S July 1	June 21
Niag Hud Pow 5% 1st pf	$1.25	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Do 5% pf "A"	$1.25	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Do 5% pf "B"	$1.25	Q Aug. 1	July 15
No Sts Pow Co (Minn) $5 pf	$1.25	Q July 15	June 30
Ohio Leather Co	25c	.. July 1	June 23
O Leather Co 1 pf	$2.00	Q July 1	June 23
Do 2 pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 23
O Loan & Dis Co	10c	.. July 1	June 30
Do 6% pfc pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 30
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 30
Philа & Grays Ferry P Ry Co ($50)	.8678½c	.. June 10	Dec. 20
Phoenix StateBk&TrCo (Hartford, Ct)	$2.50	Q July 1	June 21
PortldTrCo (Ct)	$2.50	S June 30	June 30
San Carlos Milling Co Ltd	20c	.. July 15	July 2
Sayers-Scovill Co	$1.00	.. July 1	June 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 30
Schuylkill Cay Nav & Railroad	$1.25	S July 14	July 2
Stecher-Traung Litho Corp 7½%pf	$1.87½	Q June 30	June 23
Texas Elec Serv Co	$1.50	Q July 1	June 25
Todd-Johnson Dry Dks Inc C. "A" pf 37½c		Q July 1	June 25
Do ($25) Cl "B" pf	37½c	Q July 1	June 25
Winters Nat Bk & Tr Co (Dayton, Ohio)	$2	S July 1	June 25

*Payable in scrip. †$1.081792 a share.

Western Wool Is Flooding Boston; Trading Is Slow

Weekly Wool Review

Wool from the West and Southwest is virtually pouring into the port of Boston with practically every steamer from the Pacific Coast and Gulf of Mexico, adding to the accumulation here. Commonwealth Pier in South Boston is so congested that the steamer Panaman, due Thursday has been ordered to tie up at the Army Base to discharge its wool in the larger space available there.

A large portion of this baled and bagged wool is coming on consignment, and the federal loan is undoubtedly responsible for considerable shipments now arriving. Some of the arrivals are for early use, however, much business in recent weeks having been in wools in the West or en route to Boston. And during the past week more activity was noted in the West than in the Boston wool market.

Sales of new clip domestic wool range from 55c@60c clean, landed Boston, for fine and half blood. Some fairly good business is noted in the West, including Wyoming sales on a sealed bid basis around 56@58c clean. Demand in Boston is slack.

Wool arriving at the consuming mills is still clinging to the 55c level, clean, for fair French combing fine and fine medium descriptions, despite the stiffer tendency in such grades.

Scoured wools have been in somewhat better call, pulled wools moving at steady or even firm quotations. Sales are being made of double A wools 65@70c or even a little better, while A supers range from 56@60c.

Overseas markets are inclined to soften before a dull demand. Imported wools on spot at Boston are nominally unchanged in price, without sales to establish the market. Foreign receipts at Boston since July 1, 1937, start of the federal fiscal year, are thus far only 20,406,000 pounds against 157,721,000 a year ago.

Sorted mohair is moderately active at lower prices. Original

Farmers' Canvass Places Hull First In Doing Good Job

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—The farmer, according to a poll by the magazine Successful Farming, thinks that of all the President's Cabinet members, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has done the best job. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, is placed down the line, only ahead of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Those approached in the farm journal's monthly personal-call poll put the Cabinet members, in respect to their opinion of the job done, in this order: Hull, Morgenthau, Farley, Ickes, Wallace, Perkins. The question was asked in this way: "Do you think the following Cabinet members have done a good or poor job in their office: Wallace, Perkins, Farley, Ickes, Morgenthau, Hull?" No reason was given for failure to mention the Army and Navy posts, although it is assumed these were felt not to be concerned at present with matters close to the farmer.

The magazine, in its July issue, notes that farmers know Mr. Wallace better than any other Cabinet member, but that in so far as the poll tells the story this familiarity has been a handicap for Mr. Wallace. At the end of 1937 the magazine found 69 per cent of the farmers believed Mr. Wallace was doing a good job. Now only 58 per cent are so inclined.

Significant was the fact that Republicans and Democrats listed these Cabinet members in exactly the same order. Western, southern, and central farmers agree closely on this ranking, while easterners put Mr. Morgenthau ahead of Mr. Hull, and Mr. Ickes ahead of Mr. Farley.

Mr. Hull and Mr. Morgenthau received a majority of votes from both Republicans and Democrats. Mr. Farley, Mr. Ickes, and Mr. Wallace got a majority from Democrats, but not from Republicans. Miss Perkins failed to get a majority from either. Her greatest strength came from the East. The South gave approval to all except Miss Perkins.

Machinery Makes Jobs for 1,112,882

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Yes, machines have taken away jobs. But other jobs that weren't there at all before have sprung up, and as students of this development claim, there are always in the end more jobs than before. Just for example, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association has listed 19 industries which in 1879 were undeveloped, and finds that in 1935 they employed a total of 1,122,882 persons. They are:

Motor vehicles, bodies and parts	261,457
Electrical machinery, apparatus, etc.	223,184
Motor vehicles ing. gasoline	163,588
Petroleum refining, gasoline	92,111
Rubber tires and inner tubes	65,715
Rayon and allied products	54,157
Radio apparatus	44,797
Refrigerators, mechanical	42,731
Manufactured ice	26,583
Cash registers, adding machines	23,316
Aluminum manufactures	22,073
Typewriters and parts	16,920
Oil, cake, and meal, cottonseed	15,695
Photographic apparatus, materials	15,460
Aircraft and parts	14,931
Synthetic resin, cellulose	14,339
Asbestos products	10,987
Washing machines, wringers, dryers and ironing machines for household use	10,271
Fountain pens	4,567

These figures throw at least some light on the relation of machines to jobs, although the complete picture, including jobs taken away by machines, is not available in statistics.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

NEW GLOUCESTER, ME. — Stage coaches, pewter life-size Indian, gun collection; many others. MRS. P. O. WAITE, P. O. address, South Poland.

POSITIVELY highest prices; antiques, china, glass, bric-a-brac, silver, old jewelry, paintings, art objects, furnishings; appraisals. ROSNER, 2268 Church Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-8549.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 49th (East), near Waldorf—Owner's lovely four-room apartment; modern elevator building; roof terrace. ELdorado 5-2566 mornings.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—2-room apt., July and Aug. S. K. BARRUS, 10 Wright Place, Apt. 6-C. Phone Scarsdale 1326.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—In private home on Bay State Rd., light housekeeping apt., 3 rooms, tile bath. KEN. 8763.

SUBLET—AN ELEGANT APARTMENT
A seven-room, beautifully furnished apartment near corner of COMMONWEALTH AVE. and MASS. AVE., JULY 1st to OCT. 1st, or by the month; reasonable rent; TOP FLOOR. Address W. A. F., 362 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St., Vernon 2010.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LOVING care and supervision, spacious grounds, playgrounds, 56 miles from N. Y. C.; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Jas Blake, 144 East 36th, N. Y. C., CAledonia 5-4466.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

EAST PATCHOGUE — Redwood Cabin, five rooms, furnished, screened porch, open fireplace, electricity, complete bath; select community; private beach; riding academy in colony; rowboat; July, last half Aug.; references required. KARPEN, 28 Lincoln Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y.

SANDY POND, Lake Ontario—Cottage for rent; ideal spot for rest and study. 52 Highland Ave., Rochester, N. Y. Monroe 4380.

CARPET CLEANING

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

CONFECTIONERY

HESSE
CONFECTIONERY & TEA ROOM
50 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

COUNTRY BOARD

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y., 251 W. Lena Ave.—Private home for rest and study; walking distance to church and village.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLORISTS

GEO. PETERS & SONS, INC.
Florists, Nurserymen, Rose Growers
Franklin St. and Graham Av., Hempstead, N. Y.

FOLDING CHAIRS

COAT RACKS, 2CENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
97 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3632

Local Classified

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BOSTON — Solid mahogany desk, antique dresser and chairs, other high class furniture. Suite 415, Hotel Hemenway. KEN. 4330.

BRIDES and those about to furnish in city or country can obtain amazing values in SUPERB QUALITY FURNITURE; show room samples from the finest manufacturers, also contents from fine estates, new SIMMONS bedding studio beds and divans. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 E. 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage. Repair, Remodel. Ready - to - wear.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Fenna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED

COUPLE WANTED—Cook, houseworker, general handy man; quarters are two bedrooms, living room and bath; would accommodate father and daughter or mother and son; country place; five in family; state experience, wages desired and references. MRS. A. S. HARRISON, Southport, Connecticut.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

LOVING and quiet home for rest and study, attention if desired. Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Hartshorn, 932 N. 5th St., New Hyde Park, Long Island, New York. Tel. Floral Park 7483.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Cheerful house; careful attention, good board; reasonable rates. ZIMMERMAN, 25 Burling Lane. Tel. 7560.

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705.

QUIET rooms for rest and study, loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Telephone Baldwin 5155.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS

MASTERPIECES reproduced, original portraits, art screens; real artistry guaranteed. Mrs. Abj Gordon, 274 E. Wheeling St., Washington, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Fireproof storage; local and long distance moving. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, New York, Independence 3-5555.

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch, Tel. Nevins 8-3400

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 148 Hemenway St., Boston. KENmore 3623.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKSIDE INN, on Lake Champlain, Westport, N. Y.—Mountains, private bathing beach, homelike, restful surroundings; single $20, double $17.50.

GREENWOOD, VA.—Lovely country home open to chose desiring temporary or permanent home; Christian Scientists preferred; ideal for children. Write MRS. ELIZABETH G. VANDENBERG

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE

(Adv. Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains, on a lake, near the sea; excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates $17.50 to $20.00. Send for circular.
D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine

SILVER BIRCHES

LAKE RONKONKOMA, L. I., N. Y.
Sleeping Porches Outdoor Dining Room
Tennis Bathing
Booklet Phone Ronk. 16
Also three-room Cape Cod cottage on premises, modern conveniences; for sale or rent—reasonable.

SKY LINE FARM

Located in Vermont hills, three minutes' drive from large village; modern, clean, restful. H. F. JOHNSON, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

The Clintonian

South Clinton Ave. Bay Shore, N. Y.
The Garden Spot of Long Island
Home hotel of refinement with all service. Delightfully situated near Bay and bathing beach. Thoroughly modern. Reasonable rates. Booklet. No bar.

TREE TOP SHELTER, Ohayo Mountain, Woodstock, N. Y.—Quiet surroundings, beautiful view of mountain, good food, pleasant rooms. Bessie L. Stetzenmeyer.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale—Lexington, Mass.

Opportunity of a lifetime. Custom built, Georgian colonial, thoroughly insulated, 8 rooms, 3 baths, play room and summer house; garage under house; 17000 feet of land, perfectly landscaped; owner leaving town; must sell at once. Call Wellesley 2177 or Mystic 2838.

NEW GLOUCESTER, ME.—Modern 12-room country home, 5 fireplaces, 20 acres, good bathing beach, 1700 ft. frontage Sabbathday Lake, 3 miles from Poland Springs. MRS. PARKER R. WAITE, South Poland.

OFFICES, Westchester County, Lake Shenorock, Somers, N. Y., Katonah 543-R—Brooklyn, N. Y., 120 Hancock Street, STerling 3-6566, Mae Frances Bolling, Broker.

SCARSDALE—Owner-built; $18,000; near station; half acre, lovely planting; 9 rooms, 3 baths, lavatory; oil burner.
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway Tel. 930 Scarsdale, N. Y.

SPECIALIZING LONG ISLAND
Estates, farms, commuters' homes, summer cottages, waterfronts, acreage, business property.
ELIZABETH PUTT
Jericho Turnpike, Huntington, N. Y. Hunt. 1415

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MRS. ARTHUR B. HOWE
Route 6 West Hartford, Conn.
Opposite Reservoir. Breakfasts served.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 70th, 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large sunny rooms; single-double; elevator, telephone, awnings; piano optional; transients. EN. 2-3718.

RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.—Large furnished rooms, light, quiet; private corner house; near church. M. BUTTNER, 110-30 Myrtle Ave. Tel. Vir. 7-3396.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANT — Twenty years public and private, general auditor and comptroller; excellent federal and state tax experience. Write Box R-23, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AMERICAN, tall, neat; with car; investigator, salesman, chauffeur-bodyguard; traveled entire U. S.; good references. ALBERT TUCKER, East Greenwich, R. I.

ATTORNEY, 30; 1931; diversified experience; seeks position or reasonable association. Write Box Z-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BUTLER, useful man (light colored), thoroughly experienced (city or country), references. Write Box R-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

CHAUFFEUR, married; 15 years' experience; seeks place. Write Box K-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

GRADUATE University of Pennsylvania—major marketing, economics, research; 22; adaptable to any position, location; bank references. Write Box S-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHER would accompany family to shore; cook, housework, or care for children; references. Box X-48, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady, neat, accurate, desires position as assistant bookkeeper, stenographer or typist. Edith Block, 2112 E. 7th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD

MADISON, CONN.—"Southern Farms," delightful rooms in old colonial homestead; American plan; excellent meals; private beach; rates reasonable.

SHADYKNOLL—Charming country estate near Shrewsbury River; ocean bathing from rooms, tennis, golf, riding; excellent food; private baths; restricted; $18-$25; booklet. VANHORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

CRANBERRY LAKE, N. J. (on LACK. R. R.) Log and Frame Cabin. Modern and Comfortable. For Sale or Lease. Reasonable.
HORACE A. SPRINGER, Realtor
Frenche's Grove Cross Bridge at Lake
Telephone Netcong 30-W-1

OLD MAINE RESIDENCE

In heart of cool vacation country, this comfortable, well-furnished house overlooks peaceful Saco River at Moderation Falls, West Buxton, Maine. Conveniently appointed for two people but ample size for large family (12 rooms). Distant view of White Mountains, Portland, Casco Bay, Old Orchard Beach, Sebago Lake, other interesting places a short motoring distance. All summer sports at nearby resorts. Local cook available. Late change in summer plans permits owner to rent for only $280 to attract immediate inquiry. Picture and further details on request.
H. L. HARGRAVES
Needham Heights, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

ANNISQUAM, MASS., 3 miles Gloucester—attractive modern cottage, all conveniences; 5 chambers, fireplace, screened piazza, extra lavatory, garage; on water front, bathing, boating, golf, tennis; $375. Norwood 0146-W, P. O. Box 94, Norwood, Mass.

BOSTON—Cool, comfortable, 2-room, nicely furnished apt.; overlooking Fenway; occupants leaving for summer; reasonable. KEN. 3030.

FURNISHED COTTAGE at Block Island, on bluff 50 feet above its private beach, commanding one of finest ocean views along Atlantic Coast; near Old Harbor and Village, yet far enough away to escape noise and confusion; upper porch, airy rooms, electricity and modern conveniences; rent for season $500. MRS. C. C. BALL, Adrian Hotel, Block Island, R. I.

RYE, N. Y.—Furnished 4 bedrooms, maid's room, screened porch; near beach, cool; season, $350. 7 Newberry Place, Rye 1815.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH!
J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408
Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C. (Sutton Place), 444 East 57th St., Apt. 5A—6 rooms, 3 baths: cool, delightful, exclusive; summer or longer; unusual opportunity.

HOUSES FOR SALE

GARDEN LOVERS BARGAIN—English colonial 6-room house; lot 190 x 200; old shade trees; large collection of rare plants and shrubs. MRS. J. W. HOFFMAN, 347 Mansion Avenue, Audubon, N. J.

REAL ESTATE

ORANGE RANCH—About 124 acres, 100 bearing oranges, mostly Wash. navels, 11 bearing Mission olives, balance wooded and vacant; thermal belt, plenty pure water, piped for irrigation; low taxes; adjacent Feather River; 6-room modern dwelling; $50,000. Write for photos. A. W. IRWIN, Oroville, Calif.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Handy to Your Kitchen

The many neighborhoods of Bridgeport are served by the many Logan Bros. Stores—each one handy to hundreds of kitchens. It's a fixed habit with many housewives to buy their groceries and household supplies at Logan's, because they know they can depend upon quality and value. You will find scores of Monitor-advertised articles on our shelves.

THE LOGAN BROS.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

MEIGS
WOMEN'S
Genuine Cryse Hose
74c Reg. $1.00
2, 3 and 4 thread
Full Fashioned Ringless
Main Floor

Hemenway's Service Station
SOCONY
"Everything for your car"
Cor. North and Park Aves. Dial 5-5454

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

HARKABUS
Bakery and Luncheonette
1081 BROAD STREET

SUCCESS STORY! *2d Edition of Our* Big Summer Dress Sale at $3
Hundreds of styles, every color, every size! A marvelous chance to stock up for vacation.
HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Telephone: Greenwich 1498
Hours: 10 to 12 Mon., Wed. and Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It with Flowers"
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants
Tel. 359 56 Arch Street

Automatic Gas Hot Water Heaters
The GREENWICH GAS COMPANY

June Wedding Gifts
Sterling Silver
W. D. WEBB, Inc.
117 Greenwich Ave.
Tel. 74-W

It's Time to Play
TENNIS
BADMINTON
CROQUET
Greenwich Hardware Co.
TEL. 605 325 GREENWICH AVE.

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
741 Main Street
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

6 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St. (Between Worth and Sage-Allen)
Phone 4-1341

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

PICNIC DAYS
remind you of PICNIC GOODIES and Sandwich Rolls—
Frankfurter Rolls
BEROTH BREAD SHOPS
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

delicatessen The finest salads and table luxuries
TEL. 32-3976
CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

MERIDEN

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

MIDDLETOWN

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

NEW BRITAJN

JAMES A. SPINETTA
"Quality Food Purveyor"
PHONE 6300
437 and 439 WEST MAIN STREET

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main St. Phone 1158
New Britain Conn.

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

SOLTOW AND SPARROW
—Gifts—
Georg Jensen Silver
Orrefors Glass
75 Whitney Avenue

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

Walk-Over
from $6.95 up
Are Featured at
SAMUELS SHOE SHOP
151 Temple Street

MOVING
in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods
Good Used Furniture for Sale
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

Cooper's Auto Service
24 Hour Service
Distributor for
Armstrong Tires
Temple St., Corner Commerce

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat, Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1030 Chapel Street 6-3171

CONNECTICUT

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 5658
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORGE
Deluxe refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

LUNCHEONS TEAS DINNERS
Sunday Dinners
The Blue Room
Mrs. Rose Tasek, Walter Mangler
TELEPHONE NORWALK 6025
FROST BUILDING
538 WEST AVENUE

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. 14 So. Main St.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12 m.-5 p. m. daily ex. Sat.
1 p. m.-5 p. m. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FIRESTONE TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES — GASOLINE
MOTOR OILS
Factory-trained men and proven tested equipment for any specialized service, motor tune up, lights, brakes, alignment and lubrication.
For Convenience Open a Charge Account
Authorized AAA Garage
Mohawk OneStop Service Inc.
MYRTLE AVE. AT EAST MAIN STREET
Stamford, Conn. Phone 3-2163

Join Our
KENWOOD BLANKET CLUB
50c a Week
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
BANK ST.

NELLIE DON DRESSES
Puts
Summer in the Shade
M. MOLTASCH & SON, Inc.
STAMFORD, CONN.

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

What man ever had too many Slacks? A most complete assortment from 1.95 to 10.00
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
259-261 MAIN STREET

Kane's Super Food Market
667 Main St., St. Johns Place
Where Thousands Shop and Save
Quality Foods—Moderate Prices
TEL. 3-0978

The FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST Co. 120 ATLANTIC STREET

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Venetian Blinds
120 Bedford Street Tel. 4-4196

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Miller & Peck Co.
Get in the Swim!
New selections of Bathing Suits and Accessories are here. New shades and styles.
WE HAVE YOUR SIZE

See Our Complete Line of
PLAY CLOTHES AND BEACH WEAR
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET

Why not let us redecorate your home while you are enjoying a vacation?
Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers Phone 4-3636

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
SHOP HERE
For Your Vacation Needs
You'll find we're always alive to the needs of our customers. Good assortments and low prices prevail in all departments.
Ask To See Our Line of Travel Cases.

First Musler-Liebeskind
then your Vacation Smartly Attired for Every Occasion.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33 E. MAIN STREET, WATERBURY

NEW YORK

ALBANY

WHITNEY'S
Good News for Spring 1938
Thrift-Bilt Shoes for Women—$3.95
NEW DEPARTMENT—SECOND FLOOR

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Picnic Grills—$1.00 up
CHARCOAL BRIQUETS
For Clean, Smokeless Picnics
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
Foot of Colonie St. Phone 4-9111

AUBURN

Try
DAIRYLEA ICE CREAM
PHONE 2475

DE Automatic ANTHRACITE BURNER
BE READY FOR WINTER
CONSULT
SMITH & PEARSON, Inc.
PHONE 21 AUBURN

BINGHAMTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Binghamton 2-7064
9 a. m. - 2 p. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Ave. Dial 7-2349
Cement, Lime, Plaster, Sewer Pipe, Flue Lining, Brick, Steel Products
Spring Prices Convenient Paying Plan

Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET
Be Comfortable and Smart on your Vacation in following shoes by I. Miller, Florsheim, Footsaver, Dr. Locke, Vitality, Peacock. Best in Children's Shoes, too.

Summer Is Here
Why not enjoy it in cool, comfortable Sports Clothes? Stylful Cotton Print Dresses for Women and Girls; Palm Beach and Tropical Worsted for Men's Wear
at McLean's

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES
1472-1473 TUCKAHOE

Phone Tuckahoe 3666

Eastchester Motors, Inc.
DODGE—PLYMOUTH CARS
Sales and Service
95 LAKE AVE. TUCKAHOE

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2338 145 Parkway Road

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
82½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4288

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

Special!
9x12 DOMESTIC RUG
SHAMPOOED $3.75
Former Price $4.85
FREE Storage for Summer Months
FREE INSURANCE
Imperial Rug Co.
Roy A. Wigle, Mgr. Phone BEverly 8661

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATIONS
Batteries and Recharging SOCONY *Lubrication and Tire Service*
Recognized Products — Trained Men
Located at
2058 Delaware Ave., Cor. of Amherst
1432 Delaware Ave. north of Delavan
Riverside 9764

EDWARDS
Where Your Dollar Goes Farther

WATERSTRAT AWNING CO.
Awnings, Tents and Covers
Estimates Cheerfully Given
21 Young Street Phone
Tonawanda, N. Y. Tonawanda 1413

BIGBIE'S
Store-wide Summer Clearances
20 to 50% Reductions
Daytime Dresses: . . . . from $8.95
Sport Dresses . . . . . from 6.95
Town Coats and Suits..from 12.95
264 DELAWARE AVENUE

Unterecker's INCORPORATED
HOME MADE CANDIES
7 Stores — Phones Free Delivery
Office 247 Allen St. Buffalo, Kenmore
Li. 7676 and Snyder
Made in Buffalo by Buffalo People

WHEN YOU
"Say it with Flowers"
Say it with Ours
Palmer's
LAF. 7896
260 DELAWARE AVE.
HOTEL STATLER 304 MAIN ST.

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

GLOVERSVILLE

WASH SUITS
Carefully Washed
Expertly Pressed
Be Comfortable This Summer
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

ITHACA

Ithaca's Decorating Headquarters
WALL PAPER — PAINT
LINOLEUM and SHADES
R. F. SMITH
120-122 WEST STATE STREET

Grace's Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

SERVICENTER, Inc.
Packard Gulf Service
Storage—Washing *Goodyear*
309 E. Seneca St. 2735 202 So. Cayuga 2128

50th YEAR
FURNITURE
Complete Home Furnishings
"Quality Since 1888"
PECK'S
Ithaca, N. Y. Cortland, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

Summertime Fashions
Now Ready at
BIGELOW'S
Jamestown, New York

KENMORE

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
18 LINCOLN BLVD.
BL. 1320

LARCHMONT

ANNUALS - PERENNIALS
Sturdy Plants for Your Garden
Cut Flowers ● Designs ● Plants
Grant's Greenhouses
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT, N. Y.

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT (Continued)

THE CANDY BOX
Attractive Gift Boxes of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
60c lb.
A large selection of Hard Candies
1933-A PALMER AVENUE

Long Island

BALDWIN

R. A. STAHL
Jeweler and Optician
"Let us repair your Watches and Clocks. There is a Difference."
79 S. Grand Ave. FRpt 1614

NORGE GAS HEAT
New Principle Gas Burning. Saves up to 30% in Gas Costs.
Free Estimates
No money down
3 years to pay.
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY COMPANY
Tel. Baldwin 1492
Merrick Rd., Cor. Grand Ave., Baldwin L. I.

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers, Inc.
Featuring Rug Cleaning
● CURTAINS ● BLANKETS
● SLIPCOVERS ● DRAPES
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
BRANCH STORES:
1517 Central Ave., 2125 Mott Ave.

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
New Haven Avenue
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743
Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Play Tennis at
BURWOOD
Beautiful courts, all rebuilt
191st Street and Northern Blvd.
Telephone Flushing 7-5025

COOL FROCKS for WARM WEATHER, 3.95 and up
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open Evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

GIFTS FOR THE BRIDE, GROOM AND GRADUATE
GREENWOLD
CREDIT JEWELERS
36-61 Main St. Flushing Nat. Bank Bldg.
INDEPENDENCE 3-6700

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Avenue
Mirrors Venetian Blinds Paintings
INDEPENDENCE 3-4400

MEN AND BOYS
Summer Clothing
Camp Equipment
MILLER & MACK
36-38 Main St. Open evenings till 10 p. m.

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

Badminton—Tennis—Squash
Rackets, Supplies, Restringing
Table Tennis, Golf Supplies
ROHLFS
152-24 Northern Blvd. Independence 3-7890

FOREST HILLS

RUGS CLEANED
Washed, Repaired, Stored
Upholstering, Slip-Covers, Furniture Repairing
Phone Bou. 8-5600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou. 8-4786

Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926
Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Agency for Royal Typewriters
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT

Leibert's Shoes
White Shoes—Greatly Reduced
Buy Now and Save
17 W. Merrick Rd., Freeport, N. Y.

Biebrock's
40 So. Main St. Freeport, N. Y.
Cool Fountain Drinks
Delicious Salads and Sandwiches
Tray Packed French Ice Cream
20c a Pint

FLASTER'S TOYLAND
"Largest Toy Store on L. I."
FIREWORKS
BICYCLES, CARRIAGES
Repairing Called for
11 West Merrick Road Freeport

GUSTAVE
HAIRDRESSING
The Home of Permanent Waves
19 W. Merrick Rd. Tel. Free. 5875

GREAT NECK

RHODA SPORTSWEAR
BEACH APPAREL
JANTZEN SWIMMING SUITS
46 Middle Neck Road
Opp. G. N. Trust Co. Tel. G. N. 2693

NASSAU BOOTERY
A Wide Variety of Quality Footwear
For Children and Adults
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803 M 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAMP OUTFITS
Name Tapes, 100 for .60
Shorts . . . from .59
Blankets . . from 1.95
Duffle Bags, Laundry Bags, Trunks

SCHEFF'S SPORTS STORE
76 Main St., next to State Theatre

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled—Air Conditioned
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Modes of the Moment
Sensibly Priced
FANN'S
Ready-to-Wear and Millinery
355 Fulton Hempstead, N. Y.

STYLE ART DECORATORS

Midseason Clearance Sale Now On
A wonderful opportunity to buy your Slip Covers, Bed Spreads, and Curtains at tremendous savings.
252 Fulton Avenue Hemstead 5539

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA SKATING RINK
"WORLD'S FINEST ROLLER RINK"
FAIR GROUNDS MINEOLA
TWIN Hammond ORGANS
Afternoons 2 to 5 Evenings 8 to 11.15

HOLLIS

E. V. BRAND & SON, Inc.
REAL ESTATE
Insurance—Management
191-22 Jamaica Ave., Hollis, N. Y.
PHONE HOLLIS 5-7000

JACKSON HEIGHTS

Art Godfrey's Tennis Shop

Tennis Racket Specialist
Stringer of Champions for 20 Years
TENNIS—BADMINTON SQUASH
Phone NEwtown 9-6954, 86-27 Roosevelt Ave. Jackson Heights, L. I., N. Y.

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
Butter, Eggs and Groceries
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Phone HAvemeyer 6-1079 — 37-44 90th Street Jackson Heights
Sunday Dinners 65c and 85c
Dulion's
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 2:30 DINNER 5:30 to 8:30 SUNDAYS 1:00 to 8:30

BARBARA MARSHALL
Hairdresser
Ladies' Hairdressing at Moderate Prices
8316 Northern Boulevard
(Bet. 83rd and 84th Sts.) Hav. 4-0810

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

Stanley's FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

Queens Retail Furrier
3737 82ND STREET
Our Ninth Year in Jackson Heights
For Storing Furs, Fully Insured. Minimum $2.
NEWTOWN 9-5525

JAMAICA

Silvertog Dress Shoppe
89-39 163 Street
Frocks, Uniforms, House Dresses, Ready Made and Made to Order
Specializing in Odd Sizes
REPUBLIC 9-4863

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
In All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John Blue
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkway. Tel. Imp. 4146

Leonore Shoppe
DRESSES
MILLINERY NOVELTIES
254-10 Northern Blvd., Little Neck, L.I.
Bayside 9-7042
8148 Lefferts Blvd.
Kew Gardens, L. I., Virginia 7-1840

LYNBROOK

ELIZABETH SHOPPE

A fine selection of Spring and Summer Sport Dresses. Special reduction in all hosiery.
Five Corners, Lynbrook, N. Y.

JOHN WATTS
Choice Meats and Provisions
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8422

WALTER S. MILLER, JR.
Graduation
Greeting Cards
Gifts
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

John J. Lake & Son
Wall Paper
Sherwin-Williams Paints
Barreled Sunlight—Cabots Washable
88 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook, L. I.
PHONE LYN. 3155

ADELSON'S
Boys' and Varsity Shop
Visit "Bar-Lyn" Ranch
Our camp outfitting department complete camping apparel and accessories for boys.
27 Atlantic Avenue Phone Lyn 6327

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Call Lynbrook 2777 Second Street
"Ask About Our Budget Plan"
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK—Malverne

LILLIAN AND JOHN
Hair Stylists

All types Permanent Waving. Three items for $1.00 all week.
300 HEMPSTEAD AVE.
Tel. Lyn. 1721 Malverne, L. I.

PATCHOGUE

L. W. TERRELL
COAL and FUEL OIL
NORGE
HOME APPLIANCES
44 South Ocean Avenue
Phones—Patchogue 210—219

JOSEPH FIALA, Inc.
Distributors of
PAINTS
GLASS
WALLPAPER
Lucas Paints
199 RAILROAD AVE., SAYVILLE, N. Y.
124-6 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, N. Y.
Tel. Patchogue 230 Tel. Sayville 949

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE

Faust Bros.
Queen's Leading Food Market
"Quality Foods at Low Prices"
219-11 JAMAICA AVENUE
Tel. HOllis 5-8467

Queens Dress Shop
"The Oldest and Most Reliable DRESS Shop in Queens Village"
DRESSES 3.98 AND UP
Coats and Millinery
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
Hollis 5-1725 217-15 Jamaica Ave.

Fay's Corset Shop
SPECIALISTS IN
Correct Corset Fitting
LARGE NEW SELECTION OF
Play Suits and Beach Wear
215-03 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village

LARS SUPER SERVICE STATION
214-30 JAMAICA AVENUE
PHONE HOLLIS 5-9632
10% DISCOUNT TO MONITOR READERS
On Sales and Service During July

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CABANA for Spring

This breezily perforated model literally puts you "on the air." Various styles and leathers to choose from. See these famous WALK-OVERS. X-ray Fitting.
TOLLEY'S
115-15 Jamaica Avenue
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

The Smart Shop
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Exquisite Bridal Veils
(Our Only Store)
106-13 JAMAICA AVENUE
RICHMOND HILL, N. Y.

JEWELRY
E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler—Watchmaker
116-19 Jamaica Avenue near 117th
Phone Richmond Hill 2-2283

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357. 8-2555

Paramount Shoe Shop
Half-yearly sale

Coons
Matrix
Treadeasy
111-21 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-3254

CHECKER DINER
117-08 Hillside Avenue, opp. Keith's
Home-cooked Dinner . 50c
Breakfast-special . . . 25c
13 years in Richmond Hill

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone VIRGINIA 7-4440

RIDGEWOOD

PLUMBING
HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN Co.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3762 8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Rd.
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

C. Filling Stations, Inc.
South Park and Lincoln Avenues
Mobilgas
Telephone Rockville Centre 3449
George Wortman, Prop.
Arthur Collier, Service Dept.
NEWORT GARAGE
CADILLAC and LA SALLE SERVICE
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
SHELL PRODUCTS
EDISON BATTERIES
Cars Called For and Delivered
132-36 Long Beach Road

Herman Brown
MEN'S WEAR
BATHING SUITS and SPORTSWEAR
9 North Park Avenue
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

HELEN W. ZEPP, INC.
Real Estate
SUMMER RENTALS
WATERFRONT PROPERTY
HELEN W. ZEPP, President
Tels. Rockville Centre 2222 Res. 609 R. V. C.
140 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Intersection Merrick Rd. and Highway

Long Island

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Laurelton 8-2708 *Gas Burners* *Oil Burners*
PLUMBING
SORENSEN'S
HEATING
216-12 Merrick Rd.
Springfield Garden, L. I.

MAMARONECK

Tek CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
110 Mamaroneck Ave. Phone 89
TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Manager
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 2348-W 9-11 a. m. daily, except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE
MT. VERNON, N. Y.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

RED CROSS SHOES

All Styles *All Sizes* $6.50
The YORK Shoe Stores
21 So. 4th Ave. Mt. Vernon
18 Main St. Yonkers

William J. Fee Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL
DELCO-HEAT OIL BURNERS
16 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 8884-5 Fairbanks 4-3948
New Rochelle 1412

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

THE LANGDON *SHOP*
The Man's Shop of Westchester
13 FOURTH AVE.
MT VERNON, N. Y.

YOU CAN OWN A CORONA TYPEWRITER
for as Little as $1.00 per week
On our deferred payment plan
FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONER 19 FOURTH AVENUE
Typewriter Ribbons and Carbon Paper for All Machines

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JOHN FORDYCE & CO.
Carpenters and Builders
J. Fordyce S. Taylor
N. R. 5560 N. R. 4503-M
Will accept F. H. A. Work

Experiments Are Costly!
Our Corset Fitters Are Graduate Corsetieres
La Rose Shoppe
525 Main St., New Rochelle (Kresge Bldg.)

I. B. COHEN
- Hickey-Freeman Clothes
- Bostonian Shoes
- Arrow Shirts
- Stetson Hats

507 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

THE CAKE BOX
Tea Room
Mary A. Nash
Catering
Weddings—Receptions
111 Centre Ave. New Rochelle 6112—5741

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realise the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

Henry
Hairdresser
Ask about the new
ZOTOS
GUARDIAN EYE

Permanent
NEW ROCHELLE 3552
(After June 1, at North Avenue corner Clinton Avenue)

SHOPWELL
Pure Foods
560 North Ave. Hamilton 5300

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

NEILSEN'S
Quality Candies
Ice Cream
SINCE 1895
587 No. Ave. Phone for Immediate Delivery
N. R. 6460
Westchester's Foremost Ice Cream Caterer

Kathryn Strayer
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

For July 4th
A large selection of
WHITE SHOES
for the entire family.
New low prices.
FISHER'S
2968 Third Ave., near 153rd Street
BRONX, N. Y.

Paradise Beauty Shop

featuring the new
Frederics Permanent at $5.00
ZOTOS (Machineless)
EUGENE, BILLING
Koolerwave Method
Also Featured
Paradise Beauty Shop
Telephone for an Appointment
FOrdham 4-7468
50 East Fordham Road

Brooklyn
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818 9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed. Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELEANORE FELSEN
HAIRDRESSER

Try our Genuine Steam Permanent for a more natural-looking wave.
989 FLATBUSH AVE.
(Near Albemarle Rd.)
1 flight up
BY APPOINTMENT BU 4-8884

Headquarters
BOVUNG
Produced by Walker-Gordon
The natural plant food for lawns, flowers, house plants, shrubs, trees and vegetables.
MAY & SCHAAF CO.
Hardware-House Furnishings
865 Flatbush Ave. Buckminster 2-7714

The Harper Method Shop
MRS. HELGA NELSEN

Shampooing
Children's Care
Permanent Waving
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Church Avenue
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-5907 Suite 212

Local and Long Distance Moving
Storage—Packing—Shipping
CHAS. A. JOHNSON
772 Coney Island Ave. WI. 6-4040

Tile Contractor
Bathrooms, Kitchens, Vestibules, Fireplaces
Modernizing a Specialty
JOHN N. GLOVER
2458 Nostrand Ave. NAvarre 8-0010

Sterling Palace Garage
Mobilgas
Storage—Service
Lubrication
Repairs
117 STERLING PL.
STerling 3-1249

Manhattan
For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Din-Ed
My Milliner
Custom Made from $3.98

3497 Broadway at 143 St.
ED 4-3629

RE 2-5498 Est. 1837
Watson & Co. JEWELERS
3-A MAIDEN LANE NEW YORK
Old gold and jewelry purchased
Estates Liquidated

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan (Continued)

Wolfman's
DEPARTMENT STORE
S. W. Cor. Broadway and 110 Street
A Complete Line of Sports and Beach Wear

Staten Island

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

FRED EIDT
Baker - Confectioner Shop
Orders Taken—We deliver.
Phone Gibraltar 2-2317
1049 Castleton Ave., W. New Brighton

PEEKSKILL

Jewelry
The Lasting Gift
for
Brides and Graduates
ARTHUR WEEKS
942 SOUTH STREET PEEKSKILL

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Phone 2327
If you live in HARMON, OSSINING or CROTON call CROTON 664 for direct service.

BATHING SUITS
Wool, Dressmaker, Lastex
At
THE JOHN R. JONES STORE
12-16 NORTH DIVISION STREET

PELHAM

Tel. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
311 Fifth Avenue
We are agents for following products: NU-ENAMEL and B. P. S. PAINT, General Electric Appliances, Irons, Clocks, Philco Radios, Wearever Aluminum, Sunbeam Mixmasters, Toastmasters.

Pel-Mel
BEAUTY SALON
Now Is the Time for Your Permanent Wave, $5 to $10
133 WOLFS LANE
Near Sparks Avenue, PELHAM, N. Y.
Phone Pelham 1130

POUGHKEEPSIE

It's Men's
ECONOMY WEEK at LUCKEY'S
A full week devoted to bringing to men the things that they need for summer—at truly economical prices.
Luckey Platt & Co.

Use Spry, the new all-vegetable, triple-creamed shortening for light, delicious cakes and pastry and for frying.
B & M
FOOD MARKET
Phone 6160

Wallpapers—Paints
Window Glass and Linoleum
Estimates Furnished
E. V. GRANT
317 MAIN STREET

Marinoff
Where Art Is Performed
Specialists in PERMANENT WAVING and Complete Beauty Service
26 Academy Street

BAUER'S for Values
COTTONS 1.95 to 5.95
SILKS 2.95 to 12.95
COATS - SUITS 2.95 up
SPORTSWEAR
260 MAIN STREET

It's Wallace's
For Beach Apparel
The Wallace Company

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Glen 6037 9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Elder's Market
BON AMI POWDER 10c a Can
Meats
Groceries
Fruits
Vegetables
We Appreciate Your Patronage
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

McCURDY'S
Sale of Luxuriously Sheer
STOCKINGS $1
2-Thread Chiffons
McCurdy Crepettes 79c

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
60 North Main Street, Pittsford, N. Y.
Our Dairy-made Ice Cream with Bireley's Orangeade makes a very tasty orange frost. Try our Tomato Juice, Cottage Cheese, Butter, and Buttermilk.
MON. 6616—PITTSFORD 56

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

SCHEERS Removal Sale
SUBSTANTIAL SAVINGS
Diamonds
Watches
Jewelry
Silverware
E. J. SCHEER, Inc.
259 MAIN STREET EAST

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
'blue coal'
Try it today. You'll order it tomorrow. We ask your patronage. MAIN 18

Projansky
Scientific
FUR STORAGE
on premises
39 EAST AVE. STONE 337

REAL ESTATE
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
CORPORATION
802 UNION TRUST BLDG.
MAIN 5581

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
SODAS, LUNCHES, DINNERS, CANDY, GIFTS
38 EAST AVENUE

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
Call or Write

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING
24 Hour Oil Burner Service
RETUBING STEEL BOILERS
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 924

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

HARDWARE
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
6 Chase Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SERVICE STATIONS
Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains
FUEL OIL
E. ROBISON, Inc.
Main Office, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Phones Scars. 3900, W. P. 8866

SCHENECTADY

PHONE 4-4811
Barneys

We carry a full line of
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Qualify Groceries
Full Line of Battle Creek Products

Let Books
Answer your Gift Problems—
Mail orders filled
Union Book Co., Inc.
257 State Street

SYRACUSE

Thank You,
MONITOR READERS
For your Patronage
DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
Breakfast, Luncheon, Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous from coast to coast
403 S. Warren, Opp. Onondaga Hotel

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks
Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

Fleisher's Food Market
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Orders $1.00 up Delivered
552 Westcott St. Tel. 5-3189

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

SOCONY
Tires, Batteries
Repairing, Towing
Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

TROY

Mary A. Kelly Shop
MARTHA A. GRATTAN
Corsets, Brassieres, Lingerie
Specializing in Corrective Fittings and Style Garments
Weed Bldg., 409 Fulton Street, Troy, N. Y.
Tel. Troy 590

UTICA

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 56 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

GENERAL ELECTRIC
Refrigerators, Radios, Washers
Cleaners, Ironers, Ranges
Schwenders
201-207 Columbia Street Phone 251

REID SHELDON & CO.
LUGGAGE
for Vacation Trips
241 GENESEE STREET

WATERTOWN

JEWELRY for GRADUATION GIFTS
Just the kind the modern miss will appreciate—59c-$1.00
SMITH & PERCY Inc.

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1597-W 9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

15th Annual Sale
Daytime Frocks, Coats, Suits, Evening Gowns and Millinery
at Drastic Reductions
L. A. Schulman
181 MAMARONECK AVE.

Palm Beach Suits, $17.75
TAILORED BY GOODALL
Palm Beach
FROM THE GENUINE CLOTH
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

Gifts
Chases Lamps—Chrome and Wood Novelties—Electrical Appliances, Small Radios—Royal Portables—Shavers—Clocks. For June Brides and Graduates.
RAY KLINE INC.
75 MAMARONECK AVE. W. P. 2012

JEWELRY GIFTS
for
THE JUNE BRIDE

Meyer Gordon
Incorporated
Established 34 Years at 125 MAIN STREET

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
in Cream Top Bottles
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

U.S. TIRES
The New U. S. ROYAL MASTER
TIRE SERVICE INC.
Westchester County Warehouse
45 Orawaupum Street
Tel. W. P. 1245 Drive in Service

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

Painting and Decorating
ERNEST J. CARLSEN
8 LONGVIEW AVE.
PHONE W. P. 6040

YONKERS

50% REDUCTION SALE NOW ON
The Fashion Shop
10 MAIN STREET

"LOVELINESS FOR EVERY WOMAN"
DE ROBERTS
Beauticians and Cosmetologist

Experts in Permanent Waving
Special dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
47 Main St. Tel. Yon. 6438

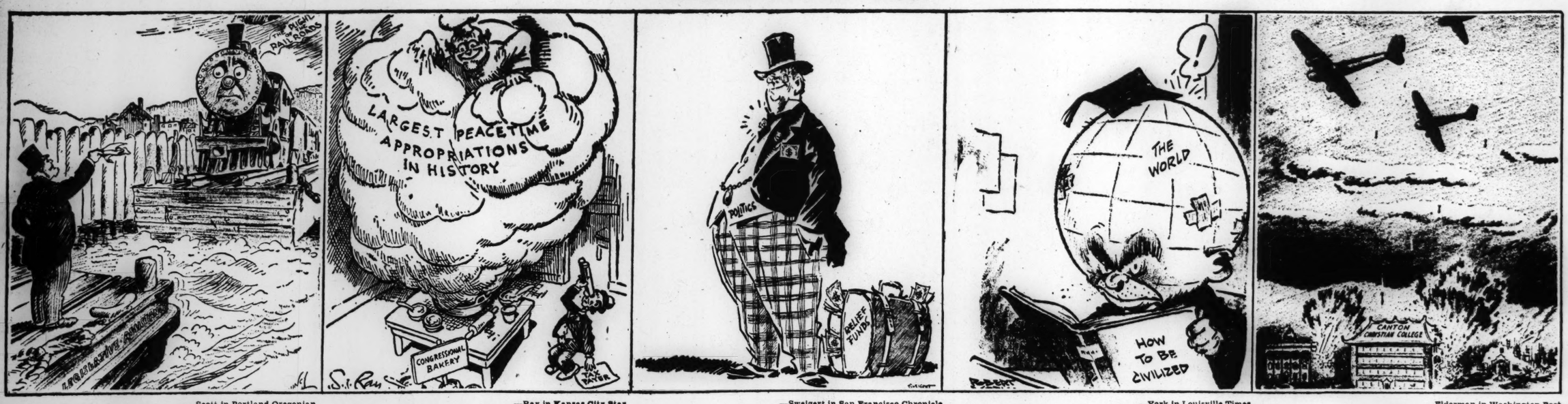
"We Bring New York to You"
SEY-MOUR
Ladies' Specialty Shop
An Exclusive Line of
BEACHWEAR—PLAY SUITS
BLOUSES—HANDBAGS—GLOVES
369 SO. BROADWAY TEL. YON. 5381

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Scott in Portland Oregonian
Missed Ferry Connection

—Ray in Kansas City Star
The Dough Has Risen

—Swelgert in San Francisco Chronicle
"What Depression?"

—York in Louisville Times
Not Among the June Graduates

—Elderman in Washington Post
Missionary Work

Sunbonnet Sue

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur I. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Parliamentarian

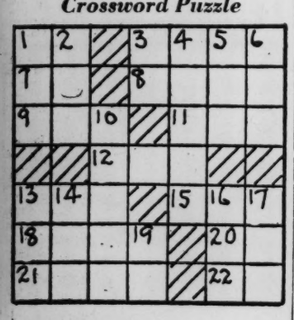
Question: In the absence of anything in the bylaws regarding a parliamentarian, may the chair appoint a parliamentarian for a meeting in progress?

Answer: The chair does not have the authority to appoint a parliamentarian, as such, without the permission of the members, any more than he would have authority to appoint a committee without approval. The fundamental power to appoint or elect is vested in the members, although the members may delegate that power.

If the chair feels the need for a parliamentarian, he may ask general consent to appoint one. If objection is made, the chair may put the question of approval to vote. If it is thought desirable to have an official parliamentarian for service as occasion arises, it would be desirable to have a bylaw authorizing the board or the presiding officer to appoint one either for the duration of a session or for the term of office of the presiding officer.

The chair may at any time consult another before rendering an opinion or decision on a parliamentary question, or he may call publicly upon any member to give an opinion. However, whether the chair consults another member or a regularly appointed parliamentarian, only the chair may give the ruling. Even though the parliamentarian may, upon request, explain a rule or give an opinion, the opinion or ruling is not valid until the chair makes it, it being subject, of course, to possible reversal by the membership.

Crossword Puzzle



Across
1—Jewish month
3—Roll of names
7—Therefore
8—Affirm
9—A son of Noah
11—Consume
12—Rowing implement
13—Because
15—Appendage
18—Man's name
20—Proceed
21—Take out
22—Quadruped

Down
1—Tree
2—Serpent
3—Sun-god
4—Open to view
5—Shrubby plant
6—Skill
10—Lesson
13—Fashion
14—Poem
16—Fast
17—Container
19—Pronoun

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor]

Cryptogram

A well-known businessman, Thomas J. Watson, recently made the following remark on "Guidance."

"KROW NI YIA MROF NE SIO-

NJDSH YIH SIIRLBSH KDSIS-

TSO NG NE PCNHSH QA ZSOEZ-

SJGNTS."

Use 'Em Again!

The letters in the words shown in the left-hand column may be used as many times as necessary to form words as defined in the right-hand column. The number after the definition indicates the number of letters in the correct word. As an example, MISP = (a river, 11) Mississippi.

TIN COVE = (handy, 10)
HOT RUG = (during, 10)
SET RING = (exciting, 11)

Letter Juggling

Two different 7-letter words (one of them a well-known slang expression) may be formed from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

D G H I I N S

Six 3's and Six 9's

Try arranging the following digits into numbers of 2 digits each, so that when added together they will total 396:

3 3 3 3 3 3 6 6 6 6 6 6

Fun With Antonyms

More words and their antonyms, today:

1	devious	definite	
2	idle	accurate	
3	boundless	direct	1
4	inexact	defiant	
5	uncertain	collective	
6	nightly	motionless	
7	individual	careless	
8	obedient	limited	
9	thoughtful	daily	
10	agitated	active	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Sir John Simon and His Mother

Nearly 60 years ago a mother and her child were walking, hand in hand, down a Manchester street....

But let us tell the story in the words of Sir John Simon, who that little boy became.

"A group of small boys of about my own age, strolling along in manly independence, passed us on the pavement, and a glance from one of them prompted me to withdraw my fingers. I hoped she had not noticed the cowardly action, and was relieved that she said nothing about it as we walked on.

"As we turned in at our gate I took her hand again. She paused and said very gently, 'My little boy, never be ashamed to hold my hand. A son is never too old to hold his mother's hand.'"

Sir John tells the story in "Portrait of My Mother," just published.

"It was so like her to have said nothing till my disloyalty sought to make amends," he goes on. "She never referred to the incident again; I am sure that within an hour it had passed completely from her mind, for with her to forgive was indeed to forget."—Paisley Daily Express.

With the Inventors

Two-in-One Collar

Designed especially for individuals seeking that "extra day" out of a shirt, this new shirt has two collars attached to one neckband. When the top collar is soiled it is turned back, exposing the second and clean collar. The top collar has pockets into which the underneath collar points are inserted during the first wearing.

Quotation for Today

THE world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face.—THACKERAY.

Salesmanship in Manchukuo

Monitor Camera Club From N. Y. K. Line
A Seller of Cheap Necklaces Plies His Trade in Dairen

Brevities

Office Economist: Soaking the rich is like trying to turn a fire hose on one man in a crowd without wetting anybody else.

New York State Journal: Now they are talking about "dreadnaughts of the air," which reminds us the mosquito season is not far away.

In Lighter Vein

Umph

Crude Visitor: "What strange people you have in this town?"

Native: "Yes, I know; but you see most of them go away at the end of the vacation season."

Swap

Miss Teeler: "It's just too bad. You said you wouldn't give away the secret I told you."

Miss Tongey: "I didn't give it away. I merely exchanged your secret for another."—Grit.

Unexpected

Sister's Beau: "You didn't expect to see me tonight, did you?"

Sister's Little Brother: "No. And neither did my sister. She didn't put your picture on the piano until after you rang the doorbell."

Let Us Be Resourceful

Authority on Etiquette: "It is an indication of ill-breeding to rattle or jingle your money."

Listener: "Well, a lot of us will have to think up some other method of displaying our lack of culture."

Yes Bird

"Here is a fine talking bird," said the clerk in a pet shop. "For years he was the companion of a big movie director—weren't you, Polly?"

"Yes, sir!" shrieked the parrot. "Yes, yes, yes, yes. Yes, indeed! You're absolutely right. Yes, sir!"

Odds and Ends

Smooth Sailing

The outstanding climatological anomaly of the South Atlantic Ocean is the absence of tropical cyclones in its northern portion.

Cocker Spaniel Leads

According to the number of registrations by the American Kennel Club, the Cocker Spaniel is still the most popular of all dogs.

Deserves the Name

Near Seattle is the home of Segis Pietertje Praspert, the only cow in the world which ever produced more than 100 pounds of milk each day in a year.

House Belts or Dwelling Types

In a north-south cross-section of Soviet Russia, homes ranging from light tents to covered earthen pits, characterize the tundra, wooden houses the forest, prairie sod and adobe dwellings the prairie, while beyond the prairie belt, in the stony steppe, houses of stone tend to replace the sod hut.

Hm-m!

"How can I lose weight fast?"

"Yes."

What He Stood For

Hostess: "Oh, I'm so glad to see you here, General."

General: "Thank you."

Hostess: "But, General, I hope you won't take it personally if I say that I'm opposed to war."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

A Casual Acquaintance

The man with the suitcase chased the train to the end of the platform, but failed to catch it. As he slowly walked back, mopping his brow, an interested onlooker remarked:

"Miss the train?"

"Oh, not much," was the reply. "You see, I never got to know it very well."—Pasadena Post.

Quite Safe

The manager of a cinema interviewed an applicant for the position of attendant. After asking the man several questions as to his suitability for the job he finally asked him: "What would you do in case of fire?"

"Oh," said the man, "don't worry about me. I'd soon get out."—Windsor Star.

Jest a Minute

"Junior heard we're having spinach, and wants to know if he could go without dinner instead."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reflection

Liverpool

A woman was shopping in a large store, and, as her time was limited, she went down to the basement café where she could buy what she wished at a counter and carry it to a small table.

The rush hour had started, and the café was crowded. The woman waited her turn with her money in her hand to save time, and inadvertently paid the assistant a penny too much—only a penny! Unconscious of the fact, she made her way to a table and had just sat down, when a girl hurried over, placed the coin on the table, and said with a smile: "You paid me a penny too much."

Before the woman could gasp more than "Oh, thank you," the girl had hurried back to her post.

The woman was so impressed that when she got home she wrote a letter addressed to the manager of the store, relating the above incident and mentioning the courteous and willing service she had always received from his assistants. Referring to the girl, she said: "The fault was entirely mine, but the gracious act was hers; and I wish I could have told her so, but could not pick her out among so many."

By return of post the woman received a letter of thanks and appreciation from the staff manager, who said he had asked the manager of the café to read her letter to his staff, so that "the assistant concerned may reap the reward of your very kind remarks."

Assuredly, thought the woman, the courtesy of the manager is reflected in his staff!

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

"Search the Scriptures"

During the course of one of his famous addresses in the hearing of those Jews who "sought to slay him," the Master is reported to have said, "Search the Scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life" (John 5:39; according to the King James Version).

As a matter of fact, however, the Greek term *eraunate* can be taken either as an imperative ("search") or, equally literally, as an indicative ("ye search"). Many scholars now hold that the latter rendering is more in accord with the context.

On this view, the Master would not here be exhorting his hearers to "search the Scriptures," but would simply be referring to the well-known fact that the Jews' meticulous study of the Hebrew law was motivated by their belief that in the Hebrew Scriptures alone could be found eternal life. So sure were they of this that they would not condescend to accept the Messiah whom their scriptures had foretold, nor would they turn to him for life (verse 40).

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Farm

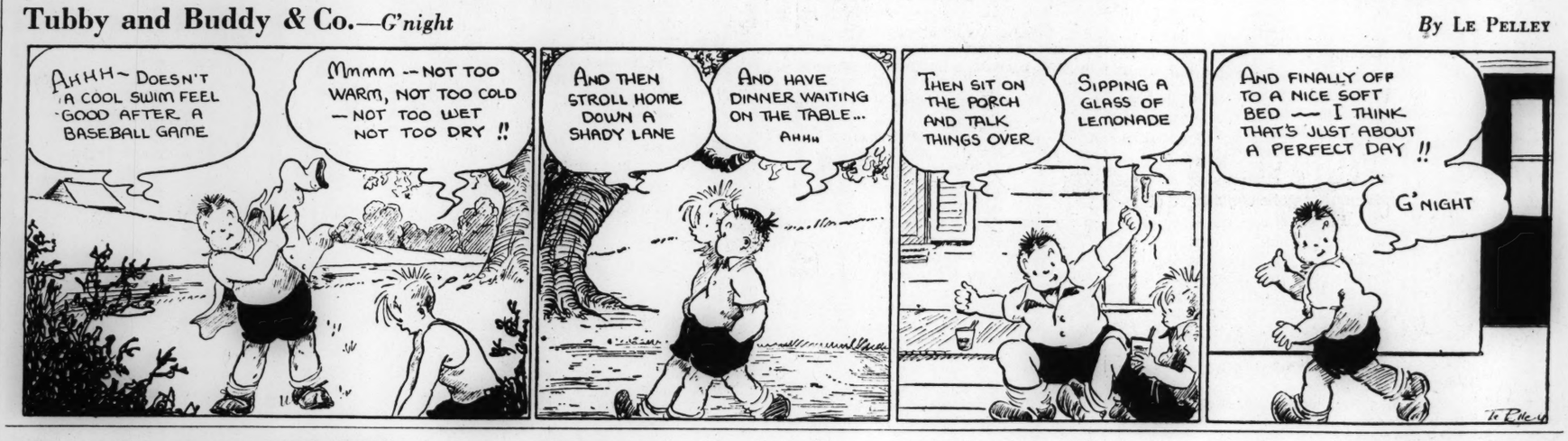
The first player begins by stating that he owns a farm full of cocks that crow, and he imitates a cock crowing. He continues crowing; and the next player says that he has a farm full of cows that moo, and makes a sound like a cow mooing.

Each player has a different animal in his farm yard and tries to make the sound of that animal, while every other player is making his own noise at the same time.

It is hilarious fun to try crowing while your neighbor is croaking like a frog, and still another is clucking like a hen, etc., etc.—Louzetta G. J., Fort Wayne, Ind.

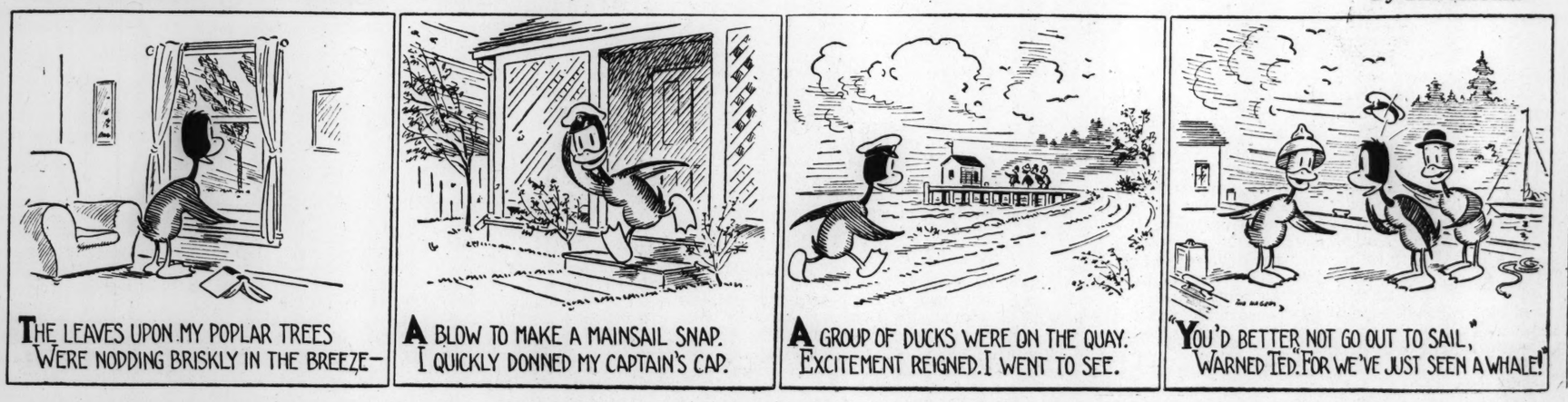
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*G'night*

By LE PELLEY


AHHH~ DOESN'T A COOL SWIM FEEL GOOD AFTER A BASEBALL GAME
Mmmm --NOT TOO WARM, NOT TOO COLD —NOT TOO WET NOT TOO DRY !!
AND THEN STROLL HOME DOWN A SHADY LANE
AND HAVE DINNER WAITING ON THE TABLE... AHHH
THEN SIT ON THE PORCH AND TALK THINGS OVER
SIPPING A GLASS OF LEMONADE
AND FINALLY OFF TO A NICE SOFT BED — I THINK THAT'S JUST ABOUT A PERFECT DAY !!
G'NIGHT

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Whale Interferes*

By THE HAGERS


THE LEAVES UPON MY POPLAR TREES WERE NODDING BRISKLY IN THE BREEZE—
A BLOW TO MAKE A MAINSAIL SNAP. I QUICKLY DONNED MY CAPTAIN'S CAP.
A GROUP OF DUCKS WERE ON THE QUAY. EXCITEMENT REIGNED. I WENT TO SEE.
"YOU'D BETTER NOT GO OUT TO SAIL," WARNED TED. "FOR WE'VE JUST SEEN A WHALE!"

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Work in any form is enriched and ennobled whenever it is guided by perspective."

Use 'Em Again!: Convenient, Throughout, Interesting.

Letter Juggling: Dishing Shindig.

Six 3's and Six 9's: 93 + 93 + 93 + 39 + 39 + 39 = 396.

Fun With Antonyms: Devious—direct; idle—active; boundless—limited; inexact—accurate; uncertain—definite; nightly—daily; individual—collective; obedient—defiant; thoughtful—careless; agitated—motionless.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

"Anti-Knock" Bombing

Ends

"HONG KONG, June 22—Japanese planes flew over Canton this morning and bombed Wongsha station. . . . More than a dozen persons were killed and a score injured." (From a dispatch to the New York Times.)

Means

"During 1937 . . . Japan bought 34,000,000 barrels of oil abroad. By October she had already bought 23,000,000 barrels of it from us. This includes special aviation fuel, produced in commercial quantities only by America. This anti-knock gasoline . . . is the only fuel which will permit some of the American engines which Japan has been buying to develop their full power." (From an article in current Harpers Magazine.)

A New Moral Climate

SPEAKING of social reforms inaugurated by his Administration, President Roosevelt some months ago referred to America's "new moral climate." Unbiased history will probably declare that humanitarian aims have had new emphasis in Washington in the last few years. But it will also record that governmental favors which once obtained political support from the few and rich now obtain political support from the many and poor.

Old style political abuses, federal land grants, tariff benefits and subsidies to special interests never bulked so large, never were so well developed as the system which has grown up in connection with the billions now being distributed for work relief, farm relief, and social security. Today 20,000,000 American homes are getting checks of some kind from the Government. And what the political abuses connected with this distribution are doing to the "new moral climate" is clearly although perhaps unconsciously disclosed in two opinions recently expressed by public men respected and honored by their fellow citizens.

When the United States Senate rejected the Hatch amendment to the spending-lending bill, Senator Barkley, majority floor leader, opposed it. He said that stopping political use of WPA funds was not fair when those who controlled other public pay rolls were free to use them to swing elections. Here is part of his argument:

> We all know that there is not a State in the Union in which the political organization which is in control of the State does not prostitute for its own political purposes the employment of men and women on the highway, and within the offices constructing and conducting the highways.

Mr. Barkley was speaking from knowledge. He is conducting a primary campaign at present in Kentucky for the Democratic nomination for the Senate. His opponent is Gov. Albert B. Chandler, familiarly known as "Happy." In the New York World Telegram one of the Chandler leaders, J. Dan Talbott, State Finance Commissioner, is quoted as follows: "If I find a man on a state job who is not for 'Happy' I'll fire him." This appears to confirm Mr. Barkley's view that state funds are used for political purposes. But hear a further word from Mr. Talbott:

> I have no complaint about them using the regular federal organization here, but I do complain about the outrage of using starving people, and federal funds voted to feed them, for political purposes.

What kind of "moral climate" have we when "fairness" becomes a matter of balancing one corruption against another, when political abuse of state funds is cited to justify political abuse of federal funds? What happens to the climate of humanitarianism when the morality of using the "regular federal organization" is not questioned? Is there not need of a new moral climate which will combine genuine social reform with such political reform that neither state nor federal pay rolls, neither old style nor new style subsidies, can buy elections?

Free—Speech and Thought

THE British Government has refused to prohibit a meeting of Free Thinkers announced to be held in Britain in September. The meeting has been convened by a body calling itself the International Congress of the World Union of Free Thinkers. Application to have it prohibited was made to Sir Samuel Hoare, the Home Secretary, by Captain Archibald H. M. Ramsay and seventy other Members of Parliament acting on behalf of the Christian Defense Movement.

Sir Samuel Hoare in reply said that while he personally deplored the holding of a free thinking congress as being "repugnant to the sentiment of the great mass of Christian people in Britain" he not only had no power to prohibit it, but to do so, provided it be orderly, would in his opinion be contrary to "a long and cherished tradition of liberty and toleration which in these times it is more than ever important to maintain."

Britain properly prides itself upon allowing freedom both of meeting and of speech. To adopt any other line would be a negation of that liberty which English-speaking races prize.

M. M., D. D., Pl. + A. M.

IN CONFERRING degrees on Walt Disney, the universities are only adding to the letters which millions already string after his name. A nation, and possibly several nations, would immediately recognize Mr. Disney's right to append M. M., D. D., Pl., and many others to a name that needs no garnishing.

It will not be surprising, and should indeed add to the lustre of the A. M. that Yale has bestowed on the originator of Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Pluto, if at least the younger half of Mr. Disney's audiences decide that it stands for Animal Man.

Lord Tweedsmuir, who received a Doctor of Laws degree at the same ceremonies at which Mr. Disney became Master of Arts, expressed Everyman's feeling when speaking of Snow White's impresario as "my fellow graduate." It was a happy thought that led Lord Tweedsmuir to dwell on Mr. Disney's accomplishments, for as a statesman Lord Tweedsmuir knows more than most of us about the secrets of engendering international good will. Mr. Disney has long been using one of those secrets. For he has added to the gayety of nations in a way that adds also to the friendliness of folk one for another.

Laughing together at a Disney show, we feel for one another something of the same trustfulness that softens Minnie Mouse's expression when Mickey soothes her fears. Even masters of pathos admit it is harder to make people laugh than to make them cry. It is well that the solemnity of university ceremonies should impress us with the fact that it is no less a serious business.

"Lucky Thirteen"

HARVARD'S Class of 1913, back in appreciable numbers for its twenty-fifth, has suddenly outdated the traditional reunion week of mere hilarity. A dash of the toomfoolery is still there, but there is a distinctly new accent on serious discussion. "Lucky Thirteen," aware that the week reunites men who since graduation have been piling up experience and ideas in many fields, headlines its reunion program with three two-hour round-table conferences on government, business, and education in the modern world, with a class member who is an expert in the field as chairman of each.

The decision inserts into the class-reunion theme a new note. Here is a "good time" that has long been waiting unclaimed. As men of rich and varied experience, many of them men of distinction in their fields, pool ideas in these three round tables, the discussions should be of unusual interest, and possibly of permanent influence.

Any twenty-five years, or even less, is a span worth reporting upon; and the experience of men and women after graduation is past due for this sort of accounting. The program of Harvard's "Lucky Thirteen" seems worthy of becoming in turn the traditional one for any reunion week.

Customs Compromise in China

THE agreement which was reached, after several months of protracted negotiations, between the Japanese and British Governments on the disposition of the Chinese customs revenues in ports which are under Japanese military occupation, is significant from several standpoints. Its main provisions are that customs revenues are to be deposited in a leading Japanese financial institution, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and that from these revenues sufficient sums shall be remitted to the Inspector-General of Customs to meet the fixed charges of foreign loans secured by customs.

The agreement may be considered characteristic of Premier Neville Chamberlain's general approach to problems of foreign affairs. It sets practical adjustment ahead of rigid adherence to theory. The agreement may be criticized in China as constituting a kind of recognition of the Japanese occupation. It was only on some such basis that the claims of foreign holders of the Chinese customs loans could be satisfied.

This customs compromise agreement may well serve as a miniature test of the theory, generally upheld by Japanese statesmen and businessmen but often subjected to rude shocks by the Japanese Army, that foreign economic interests will be safeguarded in those parts of China which fall under Japanese control. The payment of interest on foreign bond issues which are secured on the customs is a test that will be watched with curiosity.

One difficulty that seems likely to arise in this connection is that of the currency to be used as a medium of payment. It will be of little benefit to a bondholder in London to receive a remittance in the inconvertible banknotes that have been issued in North China; and the assurance of an effective and satisfactory means of payment may be even more complicated and difficult than the negotiations which led up to the recognition of the bondholders' right to be paid.

For Righteous Peace

Book News of the Day

SIR NORMAN ANGELL'S own answer to the question, PEACE WITH THE DICTATORS? (London: Hamish Hamilton. 7s. 6d.; New York: Harper. $3), may be summarized in the phrase: "Yes, when men are clearer what Right really is and are prepared to fight for Right and for nothing else."

It would be difficult for even the Führer and the Duce themselves to set out their own cases more clearly and attractively than has been done in these pages. The only adverse criticism is that their arguments are clothed with a sweet reasonableness which is not always apparent in the words and deeds of apologists in the two countries concerned.

The great attraction of "Peace With the Dictators?" is that it appeals wholly to the reason and to the abstract—in particular to Right, with a capital R. Its weakness — presumably deliberate — is that it leaves on one side the human emotions and passions which seem to dominate the problems confronting the modern world.

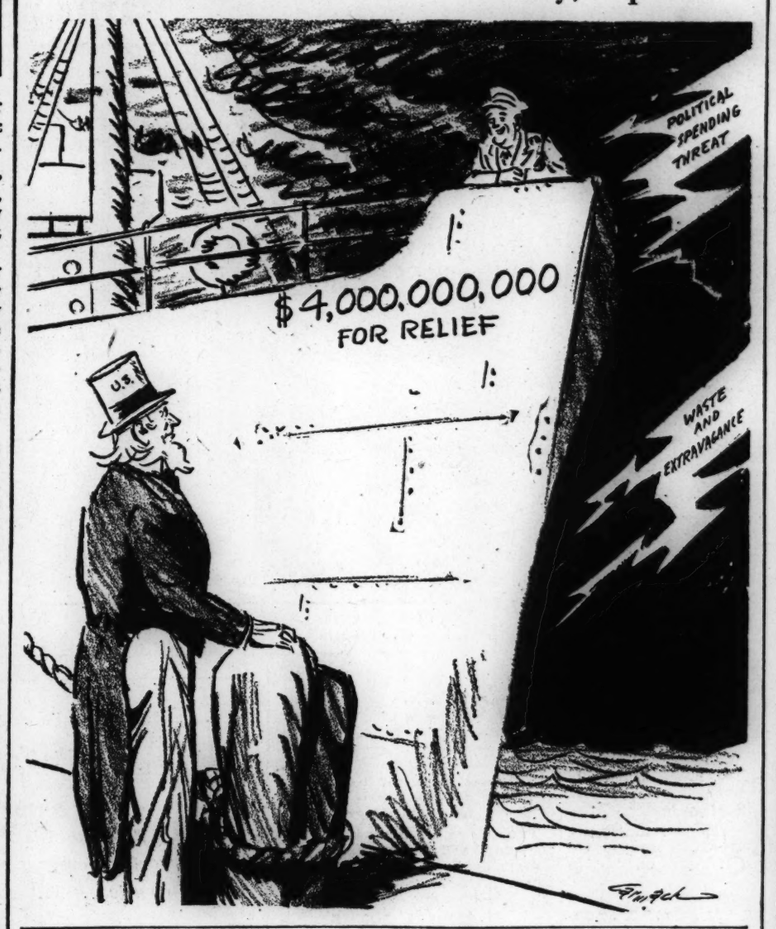
Reason tells us that nations, the powerful ones no less than the weak, are as unbreakable as the faggot of fable when bound together and as fragile as the sticks when separated. But fear urges us that if we decide, like Cain, not to be our brother's keeper, we may possibly avoid trouble. Sir Norman has given the complete case for the reasoning section which believes that this is not true; but he has not quite succeeded in showing how to win over the fearful, the selfish, and particularly the dictators themselves to this point of view.

Yet his solution is so definitely the quintessence of reasonableness and justice that it is bound to win through in the long run. He wants a defensive confederation of all states which are willing to submit their disputes to third-party judgment or some other form of peaceful settlement and which are ready to pool all their resources to resist any attempt to impose a solution by force. He emphasizes that such a confederation—alliance is really a better word—would not seek to maintain the status quo but would merely ensure that the status quo was not changed by war at the sole wish of the victor.

Alliances, says Sir Norman, "we are going to have." But they must stand for the defense not of this or that state but of equality of right. And he concludes: "Peace will not come by sporadic, partial, piecemeal refusals to fight about anything at all; by refusing to be moved by any meanness or any horror. Nor will it come by arming in panic without knowing to what end. It will come when men are clearer as to what Right is, and decide that their force shall be the instrument of naught else but that purpose.

"There is no refuge but in the maintenance of that purpose. To surrender it, to bargain it away for a momentary immunity from the violence of those who would destroy it, is, in the end, to destroy ourselves." G. L.

"Better Choose Your Crew Carefully, Captain"



Dashboard Days—Remember?

THE gentle buggy horse—or spirited, as the case might have been—has disappeared, and along with it has gone its concomitant, the harness store, at least one of which every town and village boasted. Some of them owned life-size wooden effigies of dapple grays, standing either in the show window or on the sidewalk, on which were displayed the latest gadgets in harness. Within, near the door, hung buggy whips, suspended by their crackers from a circular, revolving, metal rack. They hung because a smart buggy whip must always stand erect in the socket; it was a sign of slovenliness if it drooped. Gay fly nets and straw hats for truck horses, with holes for the ears, decorated walls or posts, and stacks of colorful horse blankets and buggy robes were arrayed on the counters. Here you bought that new rainproof shield, with a celluloid window and a slot for the reins, which buttoned to dashboard, body, and top, and left the two of you inside completely protected from the most vigorous rainstorm.

In front of the store was a cast-iron jockey with a ring in his extended hand, to which you tied your horse. This saved you the trouble of hauling out the hitching weight in the back of the buggy, which you invariably used if your horse was a "nibbler" and you wanted to keep him away from trees. The smartest residences in town had various types of hitching posts, including grinning iron Negro boys in red caps and yellow jackets. All the best homes had carriage blocks to save "my lady" awkward steps.

That was a day when, if you lived in town, your father and other businessmen drove home to dinner from their stores and offices on Main Street. Usually a colored boy drove the phaeton downtown about 11:30 and sat sleeping on the seat till the "boss" came out to take the reins himself. In that "horse-and-buggy day" most businessmen wore double watch chains, with seals; Congress gaiters, and "Burnsides," and after a hearty midday meal took an hour's nap while Dobbin munched oats in the stable.

Only twenty-five or thirty years ago, when motorcars were still rarities, young men of the village vied with each other in promoting the smart appearance of their turnouts. This was much more frequent in rural districts than in cities, where only the comparatively well-to-do could afford to keep horses. Every farm boy had a colt or filly of his own, which he sometimes helped to break. Pacers were faster, but most drivers preferred trotters as being easier to handle. The young men took pride in tying silk ribbons on their buggy whips and fastening red, white, and blue celluloid rings on backstrap and martingale. It was a great day when solid rubber tires came in, adding smoothness to the ride on gravel roads.

Every young man fancied he had a Maud S., Dan Patch, or Lou Dillon in the horse his father let him use. Road risks were not as numerous in those days, and the crowning thrill of the week was the race with another village swain on the way home from a pie supper or box party —especially when you won. Ah! Sweet memory! MALCOLM BAYLEY

North . . South . . East . . West

The Bench and the Bar

By Frank L. Perrin

IT MAY be, after all, that the confusion on a usually placid sea, caused months ago by the Administration's determined effort to add to the number of Justices comprising the Supreme Court of the United States, resulted in much good. The popular opposition which encouraged and supported even the friends of the President in Senate and House in the effort to defeat the measure indicated the determination of the American people to keep a firm hand, in times of threatened danger, upon that branch of the Government which provides and perpetuates the machinery assuring a fair adjustment of the balance of power in a democracy.

But in justice to those who first responded to the call in defense of the courts it must be realized that members of both houses of Congress who are lawyers, as well as those in private life who are active in bar associations, are responsible for bringing to the attention of the people as a whole the weaknesses and dangers of the legislation demanded. It was they who were best fitted to forecast the destructive results which would follow the proposed centralization of power in a Chief Executive who, with an obedient Congress, might make the Court an adjunct of the White House.

* * *

Whether or not the substantial defeat of the ill-fated court revision bill will be accepted by its persuasive sponsor as final remains to be seen. Observers in Washington occasionally express the opinion that should the New Deal receive renewed endorsement at the polls in November next, the effort to enact the court bill will be renewed, and that it may succeed. It would seem that in all fairness, if this is intended, the issue should be presented in the campaign. But when it is recalled that prior to the elections in 1936 no hint was given that such a major project was to be proposed to Congress, it may be understood why secrecy is sought now.

It is sufficient for the moment that the defenses set up and maintained by the people in that crisis withstood the attack. No doubt they can be depended upon in the future. There seems to have been a sign posted out there in the center of the political no man's land which reads, "Thus far and no farther!" Happily, all who run may read.

Every substantial victory won in the defense of right encourages us to renewed effort in the desire to extend the benefits and perpetuate them. This is indicated in many of the individual states of the Union by the aroused purpose of members of bar associations and the people as a whole to protect the courts from threatened control by political factions and political bosses of whatever party or faith. The threat against the high court has warned the people of dangers nearer home, and of abuses which they no longer dare to countenance or ignore. And let no one console himself with the idle belief that these dangers are not real dangers, or that the design of those who would tear down and destroy is idle or purposeless.

* * *

Actually, as it is realized, the electorate holds and wields the balance of power. Nationally and in some of the states the appointive power is in the executive, dependent upon the approval or consent of the Senate or council. Where this power is exercised the responsibility rests upon the people, nationally or in the states, to exercise the right of selection in choosing, not alone the executives, but the senators and council members as well. The safeguards have been provided. If we fail to employ and defend them we should not complain when our rights and desires are disregarded. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. In states and minor jurisdictions where members of the courts are selected by popular vote, the process is more simple and more direct than under the appointive system. Students and laymen are not all agreed that all the advantages are on one or the other side. But there are persuasive and possibly convincing arguments to support the premise that in the state and minor courts, where the character, reputation, and ability of a candidate are known to the people chiefly concerned, the direct method of selection has the advantage.

While public thought is awakened and the interest of the people is aroused, it might be well to consider the wisdom of agreeing upon a uniform plan. Both the dangers and advantages of the centralized method should be realized. Against these there should be weighed the apparent tendency of the people themselves to choose unwisely or carelessly.

Mirror of World Opinion

"Eternal Verities"

THOSE who would bring moral pressure to bear have the eternal verities on their side. It is eternally unchangeable that truth is better than falsehood, even if Lenin did stigmatize truth as a "bourgeois" and therefore contemptible virtue. It is eternally true that they only are safe in their own rights who respect the rights of others. It is eternally right that promises should be kept and that nations as well as men should show good faith in their dealings with each other. It is eternally inescapable that nations or men who refuse to live under the rule of law thereby condemn themselves to live under the rule of anarchy and violence. And these truths are seated deep in the hearts of all men. No dictator can permanently hold the allegiance of his own people if they know that he is thereby exposing them to this moral stigma in the opinion of the remainder of mankind.

Dictators, to be sure, can and do insulate their peoples from knowledge of what is going on, both in their own countries and abroad. A censored press is still telling the Japanese people that American opinion is favorable to Japan's course in China, and every Japanese visitor to America expresses himself as astounded when he discovers the exact contrary. But there can be no permanent blockade of ideas or knowledge.—Chester H. Rowell in *San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Wide Horizon

Hollywood's Synthetic Censorship

By Frank Daugherty

A NATION-WIDE clamor of indignation over a radio broadcast by Mae West which was conceded not to have been in the best of taste has caused Hollywood producers to re-examine their censorship problem. Granting the bad taste of the broadcast, it is felt, nevertheless, that the reaction was too sudden and too violent not to have been "inspired." Miss West has provided a handsome profit for her studio over a number of years with pictures which certainly were in no better taste than the broadcast.

Motion picture censorship, as practiced today, is a complicated piece of political machinery. It began with the producing companies themselves. Will Hays and his bureau were set up specifically to meet and to counteract the objections to films and to parts of films from religious bodies, from governmental authorities at home and abroad.

For a time, this plan worked very well. Producers were informed in advance of the taboos of which they should beware, and in most cases tried sincerely to steer clear of the objectionable things. But for a time only. There came a period, just before the development of sound, when motion pictures—even the best—went begging for audiences. It has been pretty generally the practice of motion picture makers to meet depressions in the film market with increasingly daring pictures, and before the advent of sound this became a sort of orgy of suggestiveness and bad taste. In some instances the cleverness of the directors smoothed over the offensive matter, but the era is still remembered as being about the worst the picture makers have indulged.

The novelty of sound induced a better period; but it was not long before the box-office sagged again, and this time it was stimulated with a series of gangster and murder films which no one connected with the industry can possibly remember with pride. Nevertheless, audiences which patronized these films in such great numbers as to make the producers believe they were the only sort which film patrons wished to see must take an equal amount of blame with the producers.

* * *

There was, as a matter of fact, a sort of self-confessed guilt in the very ferocity with which the public finally turned on the films and demanded of their producers that something better be offered for their consumption. This something better was offered, immediately; for no one listens with sharper ear to the voice of the public than does the film producer.

The Hays office was augmented by the addition of an organization headed by Joseph I. Breen, which was to work in closer conjunction with the church bodies—who comprised the main force of the newly organized objectors—and for a time again, it appeared as if much good had been accomplished. Pictures became better; at least they lost their confined interest in gangsterism. An era of costume and period pictures came in which has resulted, in some instances, in some very fine films indeed.

Film producers are now aware, however, that there is some tendency in audiences, however it may be submerged, to desire what is forbidden. Producers cognizant of this gradually inserted, and are inserting, into their pictures certain scenes and sequences which again suggest an interest in pandering to a lower taste.

This attitude of the producers to attempt to get around their own censors whenever possible, has been stimulated by two or three amusing incidents in which the "inspiration" of censorship has been all too apparent.

* * *

In one case, a foreign actress was making a picture with a title which could be held to have an objectionable connotation. The story itself was innocuous enough, but the reputation of the star's former pictures was not. While the picture was still in the making, the studio received between seven hundred and a thousand cards intimating that the picture had been seen in a district about Baltimore, and that it was considered indecent, obscene, and censorable. The curious thing here was that the picture had not been released, and had never been seen by anyone anywhere. The self-appointed censors had simply jumped the gun on themselves. One of them even asked for the star's autograph, after having condemned a picture she had never seen!

Another instance, not quite so blatant, occurred when a studio received several thousand cards objecting to a certain picture which had been released. The cards gave addresses all over the Middle West, but they were all postmarked from one small town in Indiana!

Much good has been done for the cause of better films by the flat declaration of the church bodies that they will no longer hold with bad films, will not attend them, and will do all in their power to prevent their wide distribution. The beginnings of this sort of censorship have been very beneficial to all, and indeed are acknowledged by picture producers almost unanimously. But cases such as those cited above, where a star, however deservedly, is lashed with a condemnation too sudden and too general to seem genuine, does not inspire much respect on the part of producers for church and public censorship.